

REDRESS DEMANDED

Independent Coal Producers
Appeal to Congress for
the Square Deal.

FOUR STATES ARE AFFECTED

Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio Suffer From Combination of Railroads With Coal Mining to Control Markets.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Representative Gillespie (Tex.) made two unsuccessful attempts in the house to obtain consent to have included in the house records a letter from the Bituminous Coal Trades League of Pennsylvania, denouncing the alleged combination of coal carrying railroads to control and regulate the output of coal in the United States. Both times Representative Payne (N. Y.), the Republican floor leader, objected, and Mr. Gillespie finally abandoned the effort.

The letter, which is referred to as a petition for relief, was prepared by Frank C. Drane, secretary to the Bituminous Coal Trades League of Pennsylvania. Mr. Drane claims there has existed for a long time a combination of the Pennsylvania railroads with the anthracite and bituminous coal mining and shipping companies to stifle all competition.



ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.

Mr. Drane says it is unfortunately true that not one of his associates in the bituminous coal trade would be able to give sworn testimony before an investigating committee of congress, as "we have never been able to get evidence sufficiently strong to enter a suit at law nor have we been able to get the independent operators united so as to test the Elkins law, many fearing the consequences the Pennsylvania railroad officials know so well how to inflict upon any operator who dare openly complain."

Independents Are Helpless.
He recites the grievances to which the independent operators are subjected through alleged discrimination, particularly the soft coal operators in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia, and says the independents are helpless. The letter asserts that the Pennsylvania railroad has established rules that only certain markets can be supplied by one region and that the private cars of the soft coal trust have unlimited choice of market to ship coal in according to the demands therefor.

The independent operator sees his mines idle for weeks for want of cars and his labor moves to other districts in search of steadier work.

Mr. Drane relates the method by which, he asserts, the railroads operate to have the independent operators' coal delivered at tidewater after such delays as would cause the consignees to refuse to take it. Meantime, he adds, purchases would be made of the favored shippers.

He charges that the soft coal trust always fixes a price which gives the trusts and the roads hauling coal to market an excess profit over and above the price the independent operator can get; that the hard coal railroads are all common carriers and miners and shippers of their own anthracite product; that the railroads pool and regulate the price of hard coal by selling it direct to the dealer to be sold to the consumer at the prices fixed by the railroads.

Railroads Control Output.

The communication declares that nearly all of the soft coal properties have been acquired by the roads to the Atlantic seaboard, and it expresses the belief that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central now indirectly own the Pocahontas fields in Virginia, nearly all the stock of the Norfolk & Western, the New River coal fields and nearly all the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the roads mentioned being the only transportation means from the two fields to market; that the Pennsylvania and New York Central control the Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia & Reading; that the Pennsylvania through intermediaries controls the Pittsburgh Coal company and the Consolidated and the Fairmont and Somerset Coal Mining companies, the last two named companies controlling all the soft coal fields on the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio, and that the Wabash controls the West Virginia Central, while Senator Gorman, Senator Elkins and ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia are joint owners of an enormous acreage of West Virginia soft coal and operate about all the mines along that road.

Continuing the letter asserts that allied with the Pennsylvania stands first the Fairmont Gas Coal Mining company, shipping mostly over the Baltimore & Ohio, and that allied with and shipping only over the Pennsylvania are five big companies alleged to compose the soft coal trust of Pennsylvania. "The Pennsylvania railroad," the letter alleges, "owns, controls or favors these five companies to the exclusion of almost every other individual or company operating bituminous coal in Pennsylvania," except two companies, the Beech Creek Coal & Coke company and the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron company, which, the letter claims, are largely owned by the Vanderbilts.

Among the five big companies mentioned are: "The Keystone Mining company, controlled by Congressman George H. Huff, together with Robert K. Cassatt, son of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad; the Columbia Coal Mining company, owned and controlled by J. Gardner Cassatt, a brother of President Cassatt, and the Jamison Coal Mining company," owned and controlled by David E. Williams, a son-in-law of the late President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad."

Members of Alleged Monopoly.
The other companies mentioned in this connection are the Pennsylvania & Westmoreland Coal company and the Berwind-White Coal Mining company, otherwise known as the "Consolidated Pocahontas & New River Coal Mining company."

"It is also notoriously known and believed," the letter asserts, "that hardly an individual of the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads, located in the coal regions mentioned, but has an indirect interest in the mining and shipping of soft coal."

All that the independent bituminous coal operators want, it is stated in conclusion, is "provision in the new interstate commerce railroad bill that will make the interstate commerce commission the final court with power to terminate all discriminations, not only as to regulation of railroad rates, but also to hear and relieve complaints of shippers against transportation companies, both rail and water and combined, and to stop discrimination by the railroads and trusts combined by giving the interstate commerce commission full power in the premises."

PREPARES FOR DEATH

Former Insurance President McCall Approaches Inevitable End.

New York, Feb. 14.—The last rites of the Roman Catholic church have been administered to John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance company, at Lakewood, N. J., where he has been seriously ill for some time. Father Healy of the Church of Our Lady of the Lake, which the McCall family has attended whenever at Lakewood, officiated.

Mr. McCall had a sinking spell and the doctors had been hastily called. His condition was such that his family was advised to be prepared for the worst. Subsequently, Mr. McCall rallied somewhat, but his condition remains critical. Besides Mrs. McCall, there are now in constant attendance three physicians and three trained nurses. Dr. E. G. Janeway and Dr. John Vanderpool of New York have been called in consultation.

The exact nature of Mr. McCall's illness has not been announced by his physicians. It is understood, however, that he is suffering from liver complaint. The disease has progressed with great rapidity and Mr. McCall has lost at least 60 pounds in the last three weeks.

Eruption Becomes Alarming.

Naples, Feb. 14.—Mount Vesuvius eruption is assuming alarming proportions. The Funicular railway track has been damaged at six points and the principal station is threatened. An effort is being made to save the station by the construction of a thick wall of masonry reinforced by embankments of sand. Streams of lava are flowing with considerable rapidity, destroying everything in their course.

DEATH PURSUES 100 MEN

Ice Sawyers on Saginaw Bay Save Themselves by Good Leg Work.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 14.—One hundred men harvesting ice on Saginaw bay, with a dozen horses, were driven ashore in a veritable panic when a sudden northeaster swept down upon them, breaking the ice field loose from shore. Men and horses raced madly for their lives, all safely reaching land however before the breach between the ice field and the shore ice became impassable.

The ice field was quickly driven against the west shore with terrific force, crushing and grinding the shore ice and piling up ice barriers 10 to 20 feet high. The northeaster was accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

Mrs. Smith Passes 101 Mark.
Meadville, Pa., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Mary Smith is celebrating her 101st birthday anniversary. More than 100 friends called on the aged woman. She was born in Middlefield, Mass., and has lived in Meadville 28 years. A sister, Mrs. Thankful Imrunt, is 94 years old. Her son, John Smith, is an inmate of the Old Men's home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Smith, who has a remarkable memory, still does light work about the house.

Blizzard Headed This Way.

Milwaukee Feb. 14.—A blizzard which set in last evening has developed into by far the worst storm of the winter.

HISSES GREET VOTE

When Ohio Representatives Defeat Briggs Bill by Score of 66 to 51.

GALLERIES DERIDE THE SOLONS

Measure Gave Women Right to Vote in Temperance Elections—Metzger

Bill Wins Point After Mayor Johnson Argues in Its Favor.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—The house cities committee, after hearing the argument of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, voted unanimously to recommend the Metzger bill, which provides that all street railway franchises shall first be submitted to a vote of the people and empowering council thereafter to map out routes and to grant franchises to parties offering best inducements.

By a vote of 66 to 51 the house defeated the Briggs bill, giving women the right to vote on temperance questions. The galleries and lobbies were filled with women, who vigorously hissed the announcement of the vote. The house also passed the Thomas bill, authorizing a one-mill tax levy for private hospitals having free wards, and the Hynes measure, authorizing the state board of charities to substitute biennial reports and bulletin service for annual reports.

The senate passed the Harlan house bill cutting off the one per cent now allowed the county auditors for collection of the school fund. The bill, it is estimated, will save \$100,000 annually to the school fund.

Other bills passed by the senate were: By Hutchinson, to enable religious and benevolent associations to convey burial grounds to cemetery associations; Lamb, limiting jurisdiction of justices of peace to township in which defendant resides; Beatty, requiring chattel mortgages be filed with county recorder.

The house adopted the O'Rourke resolution requesting the United States senators from Ohio to support President Roosevelt in railroad legislation. The labor committee favorably reported the Adler bill providing that in the matter of Sunday amusements the state laws shall not apply when the voters of a city so decide.

CROMWELL SUMMONED

Poo Bah of Panama Wanted by Senatorial Committee.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The senate committee on interoceanic canals has subpoenaed William Nelson Cromwell of New York to appear before the committee in connection with the investigation of canal affairs. Mr. Cromwell's name has figured prominently in the testimony as a director of the Panama railway, as negotiator for the sale of the canal property to the United States, as fiscal agent for the republic of Panama, and stockholder in the electric light plant at Panama. He has been charged with representing Panama and United States interests in the same business ventures and with playing one of the principal roles in the revolution resulting in the creation of the Panama republic.

Senator Morgan has been active in bringing to light all of Mr. Cromwell's connections with isthmian affairs and it is the result of disclosures arising from his inquiries that Mr. Cromwell has been called. He has been asked to name a day when it will be convenient for him to come to Washington.

SUIT ON OLD QUESTION

Number of Cubic Inches in a Bushel Excites Much Interest

Bucyrus, O., Feb. 14.—A fiercely fought suit in which hundreds of farmers are interested is on in Justice Menett's court. William Holmes and A. J. Misman are parties in the suit and it hinges on the number of cubic inches in a bushel. Wisman sold to Holmes a lot of corn which was in the crib.

In figuring the amount of corn Wisman figured 1,994 cubic inches to the bushel, the number given by a text book in common use. Holmes maintains there are 2,150 cubic inches in a bushel and as authority cited Ray's arithmetic, the cornerstone of country school education. Elevator men and school teachers have been subpoenaed as witnesses and the case is attracting an attendance which rivals a county farmers' institute.

Caboose Crushed, 20 Injured.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 14.—An engine running light on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad crashed into the rear of a local freight caboose, near Thirftown, last night, and all of the 20 passengers were injured more or less. J. A. Johnson, salesman, Cincinnati, suffered a broken leg. F. J. Oyer, another Cincinnati salesman, was injured and lost all his luggage.

Replacing Japanese Troops.

Pekin, Feb. 14.—Yuan Shi Kai, commander of the Chinese forces, is preparing to send a division to Manchuria to maintain order in place of the Japanese, which are withdrawing.

DENOUNCES DOLAN

President of Ohio Miners Defends President John Mitchell.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—William H. Haskins, president of District No. 6, United Mine Workers of America, made a statement regarding the charges made by President Dolan of the Pennsylvania bituminous district against Haskins and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America. He said:

"Mr. Dolan says that I told him that I would be satisfied with the renewal of the present agreement with the operators. I say that Mr. Dolan's statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. In my report, which was written before our convention, I recommended a 10 per cent increase. I still favor an advance in wages. It certainly comes with a bad grace from President Dolan to try to shift the responsibility of his action at Indianapolis in voting for the present scale upon the shoulders of other men. "The statement of Dolan regarding President Mitchell is not evidence enough to the miners to convince them that Mr. Mitchell has lost every strike, as Dolan charges. The organization is in better condition now than ever, and it is due largely to President Mitchell."

SLIPPERY RAILS

CAUSE COLLISION AT YOUNGSTOWN IN WHICH MANY ARE INJURED.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 14.—Slippery rails caused a collision on the North avenue car line in which 16 persons were injured, two of them fatally. One car, coming down the hill, got beyond the control of the motorman when the conductor got off to throw the signal lights on the switch, and rushed down the track. At a turn it struck another car coming up and carried it 200 feet across the Erie tracks, narrowly missing a freight train.

The fatally injured are: Mrs. Hannah Rees, cut about face, head and chest, badly scalded. Mrs. Lavinia Barr, ribs broken and probably internally injured.

The injured: Mrs. Chloe Brandt, Miss Louise Lewis, Charles Macpherson, Mrs. George Gayer, Mrs. I. B. Barr and infant daughter, Mrs. Sam Moore, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Klingensmith, Mrs. Anna Thomas, Mrs. Sam Ward, Mrs. Brigham Hawn and infant daughter.

The motorman, Charles Masperson on the down car, jumped just before the collision and saved himself with a broken arm. The other motorman will die from his injuries.

The cars were heated with hot water, and the women who were in the cars were frightfully scalded. Mrs. Hawn's 18-months-old child will probably die. Mrs. Lavinia Barr, an aged woman, is in a critical condition. The cars caught fire and the rescue of the passengers was timely. One woman was taken out with both legs through the floor.

HOLDS GOOD CARDS

HADLEY SAYS HE WILL FREEZE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OUT OF MISSOURI.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 14.—With the taking of the testimony of Frank Northrup and F. E. Lyman of Des Moines, both former Standard Oil employees, Attorney General Hadley announced that he had made out his case against the Standard Oil company in Missouri. He expects to get a decision ousting the company from doing business in that state.

Before the conclusion of the evidence General Hadley said he had positive evidence that the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce company and the Republic Oil company had formed a combination and divided the territory in Missouri between them.

Mr. Northrup, formerly St. Louis manager of the Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle Oil company of Cleveland, gave testimony tending to confirm Hadley's charges. Witness said he had oral instructions from the Republic Oil company, after it had absorbed the Scofield company and the Cleveland Refining company, not to enter the territory of either the Waters-Pierce company or the Standard Oil in Missouri, but not to relax the fight on the independent companies. Witness said he was instructed by letter to follow the prices of the Waters-Pierce company. Mr. Northrup testified that he was always given one or two days advance notice of the prices of the Waters-Pierce company.

"Have you any more letters belonging to the company which you appropriated?" asked Attorney Hagerman for the Standard Oil company. "None of your business," was the hot retort.

F. E. Lyman of Des Moines testified that as traveling agent of the Standard Oil company in 1891 he had been given instructions to turn orders from the Waters-Pierce customers to agents of that company.

Two Killed, Five Hurt in Wreck.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 14.—In a collision on the Louisville & Nashville railroad near Maurice station, Ky., a few miles south of Cincinnati, two employees were killed and five injured. The dead: Engineer Peter Murphy, Fireman Joseph Stout.

STRIKES FIRST SNAG

Friends of Hepburn Bill in Senate Committee Are in Minority.

BUT THREE VOTES FOR MEASURE

Elkins, Foraker, Crane and Others Will Insist That House Bill Be Amended to Give Railroads Special Court Privileges in Way of Appeal.

Washington, Feb. 14.—There were indications at the meeting of the senate committee on interstate commerce that an amendment would be proposed today upon which supporters of the court review feature for railway rate legislation may agree. The phraseology of the amendment has not been determined, but may be decided upon at a conference of Senators Elkins, Aldrich and one or two others opposed to the bill as it stands. Senator Foster took an active part in the discussion by asking questions concerning the powers of these courts under the Hepburn bill and whether it would interfere with any fundamental rights. Senator Dooliver explained the rate making section of the bill and the intention of the persons who drew it, declaring that it was the purpose to carry out the provisions of the constitution giving the government the right to regulate interstate commerce between states. Neither faction in the committee is able to line up its forces and know just where it stands. One or two Democrats have not made their positions known. Of the Republicans, Dooliver, Clapp and Cullom favor the bill as it came from the house, and Elkins, Aldrich, Kean, Foraker and Crane will not vote to report a bill which does not contain a provision for court review of orders of the interstate commerce commission. Supporters of the house bill have claimed all of the Democrats, but the speech of Mr. Tillman in the senate is said to have made them uncertain of his vote, and so far as known Mr. McClaurin has not made his position clear.

If these Democratic votes are lost the bill could not be reported in its present form. If one of the votes was lost the committee would be tied, as Senator Cullom cannot get here to vote on Friday and Senator Dooliver has been unable to arrange a pair in the committee.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—President R. H. West of the Receivers & Shippers association of Cincinnati, by order of the board of directors of that association, has sent the following telegram to Senator J. P. Dooliver, Washington:

"The nation is looking to you and those of your committee who are with the president to stand firm and not give way to senators representing railroad interests, who would emasculate the Hepburn bill. Ohio, regardless of party, is practically a unit for real rate regulation and no shams."

KILLED AN INTRUDER

Husband Finds Enemy in His Home and Shoots Him to Death.

Bluefield, W. Va., Feb. 14.—Samuel Carr, a prominent lumberman of Motoka, was shot and instantly killed by G. T. Bailey. There had been a quarrel between the men and the climax was reached when Bailey entered his home to find Carr there talking to Mrs. Bailey, who was preparing supper.

Bailey ordered Carr to leave and the latter attempted to draw a gun, but he was not quick enough, and Bailey fired. Public sentiment is with Bailey, who surrendered.

Sequel of a Saloon Fight.

Akron, O., Feb. 14.—George Smith, an Austrian, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life to serve for the murder of William Braley at Barberton January 8. Smith stabbed his victim to death in a saloon fight.

BONI ABANDONS HOPE

RECONCILIATION WITH AMERICAN WIFE IS NOW CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Count Boni de Castellane had a long conference with the lawyers of the Countess, his wife, at which they have carefully gone over the financial features of the case with the view of determining the exact form of procedure and ultimate decree. If the meantime the Countess's bill of complaint is being prepared, but has not yet been filed, as the form will depend upon the pending conferences over financial affairs. If these are satisfactorily adjusted the Countess's bill of complaint is likely to be modified so as to contain only incompatibility, avoiding allegations of a scandalous nature. All concerned, including the count and countess and their lawyers, appear to recognize the futility of any further attempt to reunite the family.

The indications are that after the parties reach a financial understanding the bill will be modified and a decree entered by mutual consent. This decree probably will be for a separation, as the French law permits such a decree being extended to a complete divorce after three years.

Count Boni expresses to friends his deep desolation over the affair and asserts his continued affection for his wife and children. He pays the fullest tribute to the wifely loyalty of the countess and does not intend to file a cross bill.

Beavers Pleads Guilty; Two Years.

Washington, Feb. 14.—In criminal court George W. Beavers pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with conspiring to defraud the government and was sentenced to two years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary. He will be conveyed to Moundsville with the first batch of prisoners going there.

Corpse With \$31,000 Identified.

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 14.—The man with \$31,000 on him, who was killed at California, Ky., on February 3, by falling from a train, has been identified as William Vollman, a miner, who had been in Hagerstown for several months. He was identified by his father-in-law, who lives in Cincinnati, by a scar on his hand.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Weekly statistics of a bearish character had a depressing effect today on the local wheat market. Final quotations on May were off 3/4 @ 1/2 c. Corn was down 1/4 @ 1/2 c. Oats showed a loss of 1/4 @ 1/2 c. Closing quotations Wheat, May, 85 @ 85 1/2; corn, May, 43 1/2; oats, May, 30.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—FEB. 13.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 47 @ 48; new high mixed, 48 @ 49; new yellow ear, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2.

Oats—No. 2, white, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4; No. 3, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/4.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13.25 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$11.50 @ 12; No. 1 clover, \$9.50 @ 10; No. 1 mixed, \$10 @ 10.50.

Eggs—Selected, 19 @ 20.

Butter—Prints, 30 1/2 @ 31; tubs, 29 1/2 @ 30; dairy, 21 @ 22.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14 1/2 @ 15; Ohio full cream, 14 1/2 @ 15; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 @ 15 1/2; Limberger, new, 12 1/2 @ 14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.60 @ 5.80; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.65 @ 4.25; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.15 @ 4.85; choice milch cows, \$3.50 @ 5.00; medium to good milch cows, \$2.00 @ 3.00; good, fat, smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$3.75 @ 4.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$2.50 @ 4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2.30 @ 3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85 @ 3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$3.25 @ 3.75; veals, fair to good, \$2.50 @ 3; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.30 @ 6.40; choice medium weights, \$6.35 @ 6.37 1/2; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.30 @ 6.35; good light Yorkers, \$6.30 @ 6.35; pigs, good to prime, \$6.25 @ 6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.50 @ 5.75; good to choice mixed, \$5 @ 5.40; fair to good mixed, \$4.25 @ 5; culls and common, \$3 @ 4; spring lambs, \$5 @ 7.60.

Eyes Opened in Amazement

When they read the Oakland's extremely low prices on HIGH QUALITY stuff.

Granulated Sugar		5c per Pound	
4 cans fine Corn	25c	Baker's Chocolate, lb.	32c
3 cans fine Peas	25c	Fancy Prunes	2 lbs 25c
3 cans fine Tomatoes	25c	Fancy Prunes	3 lbs 25c
3 cans finest Pumpkin	25c	Bulg. d. C. R. Meal, sack	15c
3 cans Red Salmon, Canoe	25c	Granulated Corn Meal, sack	20c
2 cans Pie Peaches	25c	Pure N. Y. State Buckwheat	30c
7 cans Oil Sardines	25c	Pure Maple S. sup. quart	30c
8 bars Lenox Soap	25c	8 quarts Navy Beans	25c
16 bars Ark Soap	2 c	6 lbs Dried Peas	25c
6 bars Ivory Soap	25c	Knox's Gelatine, 2 packages	25c
8 pounds Laundry Starch	25c	John Jellison, or memory's	25c
Country Cured Hams, finest, lb.	14c	Gela line	8 packages 25c

Wood's Famous Boston Coffee, once tried, always used. Finest of the World's Product.

THE OAKLAND GROCERY, L. O. L. P.

78 South Erie St.

Both Phones

HALF HOLIDAYS ARE ABOLISHED.

Action Taken by Canton's
Board of Public Service.

SALOONISTS FACE THE MAYOR.

Eight Violated the Sunday
Closing Law, Each of Whom
are Fined \$25 and Costs—
Case of Smallpox in One of
Canton's Suburbs.

Canton, Feb. 12.—The Saturday half holidays, which have been in vogue at the city hall for a long time, have been tabooed by the members of the board of public service, as far as the departments under the board are concerned. At their meeting Monday morning Member Munter introduced a resolution that all officers and departments under the board should be kept open Saturday afternoons the same as any other day and that eight hours per day would constitute a day's work. This will be kept up until some of the departments catch up with their work.

A queer thing happened at the mayor's office Monday morning. When the police who reported the open saloons made their report Sunday night they had one against a saloonist in Robie street whose name could not be found. While they were scratching their heads at Chief McClelland's desk Joseph Yephone entered the office and desired to enter a plea of guilty to keeping his saloon open Sunday. This was the man wanted. He was given a fine of \$25 by Mayor Turnbull for being accommodating enough to come up.

Smallpox has broken out at the home of A. J. Shanabrook, living at Edgefield, a suburb a few miles north of Canton, on the lines of the Canton-Akron line, one of his daughters having contracted the disease which, it is said, was imported from Mingo Junction. The Plain township authorities have the place quarantined.

When the Rev. Father P. J. McGuire, of St. John's Catholic church, made his annual report Sunday, he said that the congregation was free from debt and that no more monthly collections will be taken up. He has been in Canton for twenty-seven years and this is the third time that he made such a report.

The joint semi-annual meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties will be held at the Fairmount children's home Tuesday. At that time the settlements will be made and other matters in connection with the keeping of the home will be discussed.

Eight more of Canton's saloonists were placed under arrest Monday afternoon for keeping their places open on Sunday. Violators are given fines of \$25 by the mayor.

TO MEET FEB. 22.

Gathering of Postmasters and
Rural Letter Carriers.

A joint committee of postmasters and rural letter carriers wishes to extend greetings to all postoffice employees in Stark county and adjoining counties, and make the following announcement:

On Washington's birthday, February 2, the Stark County League of Postmasters, of the fourth class offices, and the Rural Letter Carriers' Association will hold their first joint session at Canton, in the assembly room of the city hall at 1 o'clock. Besides the addresses the programme will be interspersed with music, singing and readings.

Miss Thomas, of Canton, a reader of local reputation, has been secured. Miss Harriet Corl, a prominent teacher in Canton, will render several musical numbers. A postoffice inspector and a rural free delivery agent are also expected from the postoffice department to talk on the "Postal Laws and Regulations" and "Country Rural Free Delivery." A question box on postal duties, etc., will be conducted.

The committee has so arranged the programme that postoffice employees, their friends and the public can well afford to make an effort to attend this session.

As matters pertaining to the mail service should be of interest to everyone, the committee wishes it so understood that this is a personal invitation to the above named people, and in particular the people who are patrons of rural free delivery.

The postmasters will hold an executive session at the Conrad hotel at 10 a. m. By order of committee.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to I. A. F. SCHWARTZ, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central Bldg., 407 Truitt Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BURNED TO THE GROUND

Fire at Crystal Spring Early
Sunday Morning.

The timely awakening of Edward Klein probably saved some of his family from death in a fire which destroyed his house at Crystal Spring early Sunday morning. The family was asleep downstairs when a defective flue started a blaze which was eating its way through the upper floor and roof when Mr. Klein awoke. The house was burned to the ground and the loss will be considerable.

A MEETING NEXT SATURDAY

Good Roads Committees will
Make Reports.

WANT A CENTRALIZED SYSTEM

This is Desired by the Legisla-
tive Committee to Insure
Permanent Results — Road
Tax to Be Paid in Money.

A meeting of the Massillon Good Roads Association will be held in the mayor's court room Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The meeting will be officially called by J. J. Wise, the head of the committees, which were appointed several weeks ago. The committees have met several times and their reports will be presented. Mr. Wise said, Sunday, that he intended to call the meeting next Saturday to give the committees an opportunity to report what progress has been made. If any committee has not yet completed its work it will be given more time.

Many interested in the good roads movement are in favor of issuing bonds for road improvements. Some favor the issuing of bonds for thirty years and thus give the next generation a chance to assist in the payment of the bonds. While this appeals to many there are some legal hindrances in the way of consummating the plan.

The legislative committee will make a report which will recommend the abolition of the present system of sub-district road supervisors and the substitution thereof of a centralized system with such necessary engineering facilities and equipment as will provide uniformity, official responsibility, economy and permanent results.

The committee has labored long on the problem of devising the best scheme to bring about better roads and has arrived at the above conclusion. Whether or not the association will approve the plan is not known. The committee stands ready to show why this plan is considered the best in every particular.

Another recommendation will be that the payment of all road taxes be made in money. This is another departure from established customs but the committee feels that if permanent results are to be obtained to the satisfaction of all there must be a specified system about the work. The committee has no preference as to where the work should be done in Perry township. That is for the association to decide. The legislative committee is working on other recommendations and doubtless will have several to make when the meeting is called to order.

PASTOR HAS RESIGNED.

The Rev. Frederick Strassner,
of Canton, Will Take a Rest.

The Rev. Frederick Strassner, pastor of the South Market street reformed church, Canton, one of the oldest ministers of that denomination in this part of Ohio, has offered his resignation to his congregation and asks to be relieved of further duties on Easter Sunday.

The immediate cause of the resignation is the illness of Mrs. Strassner, who desires to go South, where a son lives. The Rev. Mr. Strassner says he has accomplished his purpose in building a new church, leaving it without debt and with a membership of one hundred. He has been active in the ministry forty-seven years and spent eighteen years of that time in Orrville. The last seven years have been spent in Canton. The Rev. Mr. Strassner was well known in Massillon, where he frequently conducted services.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued on the 6th inst. to citizens of eastern Ohio: L. S. Denison, Ravenna, and C. O. Shatto, Sharon, Pa., electric time switch; James F. Hill, Norwalk, oil cellar for journal boxes; C. E. Fosnight, Warren, hair pin; W. J. Dunham, Berea, land roller; E. M. Cook, Elyria, metallic packing; H. B. Camp, Akron, drier, and Charles W. Brode, Newcomerstown, clothes frame.

MINERS WILL MEET MARCH 15

In the Trades and Labor
Assembly Hall.

STATE OFFICERS TO BE HERE.

If a National Agreement is Not
Reached, There Will Be No
Joint Conference—An Offer
to Keep Massillon Mines
Working.

President Robert Legg, of the miners' union of the Massillon district, said Monday that the annual miners' convention will be held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, in this city, beginning Thursday, March 15. The convention would probably last through Friday. Reports from the officers will be heard during the first part of the meeting. President Legg has several important matters to report, which have occurred in the district in the past year.

The official date for the convention, according to the rules of the organization, is Tuesday, March 13, but upon the suggestion of state officers of the miners' organization, the Massillon convention will be postponed two days because of the Hocking Valley convention which will begin on Tuesday, March 13. The state officers desire to attend each meeting.

If no settlement is made between the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators, there will not be a joint meeting of the miners and operators of the Massillon district this spring. This joint meeting will be held whenever a national settlement has been made.

A report reached President Legg, Monday, that one or more operators in the district had told the miners that the operators were willing to meet the miners' demands after April 1 in order to keep the mines working. President Legg said that he was not able to say just what the report meant but it had come to him seemingly in good faith. He will inquire into the matter at once.

A DIVISION OF SENTIMENT

Opposition to Bonding Tus-
carawas Township.

BETTER ROADS ARE DESIRED.

An Injunction Suit is Threat-
ened if Bonds for \$75,000
are Asked—An Investigation
is to be Made—Another Meet-
ing Will be Held.

The taxpayers of Tuscarawas township want good roads but there is a division of sentiment as to how the roads are to be obtained. A township meeting was held in the school hall at West Brookfield Saturday afternoon. F. Ray, township trustee, presided and George W. Wampler, township clerk, was secretary. One hundred and twenty-five were present.

The matter of good roads was discussed at length. All kinds of schemes were offered to bring about better highways in keeping with the plans as announced a few weeks ago by the National Good Roads Association in Massillon. The discussion finally came to an end when a resolution was introduced and adopted that the county commissioners be petitioned to set aside \$75,000 for roads in Tuscarawas township and that the money be used to improve four of the leading highways, each for the distance of six and one-quarter miles. Township bonds are contemplated to cover the amount.

The resolution met with instantaneous favor with some but with opposition in other quarters. Charles M. Smith stated that if the petition met with favor on the part of the commissioners he would apply for an injunction against bonding the township for this amount.

The meeting then instructed L. McConnell to investigate just what amount the township could stand for road bonds. He will do this in the near future and after he has obtained the desired information another meeting will be held. There seems to be considerable opposition to bonding the township for a large amount. Each mile of improvement is estimated to cost \$3,000.

Would you like to trade your home for a better one? Try The Independent exchange column.

A SCHOOL REUNION.

Ex-Teachers and Scholars of
Mt. Pleasant Will Meet.

The past teachers and scholars of Mt. Pleasant school district No. 2, Bethlehem township, Stark county, will hold their next annual reunion at the school house, Saturday, February 17. Everybody is invited to bring baskets well filled. The programme: Forenoon session at 10 o'clock: Music, Mt. Pleasant cornet band; prayer, the Rev. A. E. Fair; opening address by President James Allman; declamation, C. W. Meyer; dialogue, "Bill and Joe," by James Allman, Thomas Fuller, Dave Whitmer, Sam Whitmer, George Baker, Ed Stein and John Whitmer; address, Attorney J. J. Grant. Dinner.

Afternoon session, at 1 o'clock: Declamations, Edwin Roush and Mrs. David Whitmer; dialogue, "Alexander," by John Whitmire and Mahlon Baker; declamations by Mrs. Daniel Meyer, Mrs. John Keene, Leafa D. Meyer, Florence Siffert, Venzo Grant and John Stein; dialogue, "The Young Soldiers," by five men and five women; declamations by Mrs. Mahlon Baker and Mrs. John Whitmire; reading class, spelling class; addresses J. M. Cogan and J. J. Grant.

Literary exercises in the evening. Music furnished by the Mt. Pleasant cornet band.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

It Will Be Held in the Millers-
burg School Friday.

The teachers of Perry township will hold an institute Friday afternoon and evening, February 16, at the Millersburg school house, District No. 4. The programme will be as follows:

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Paper, Miss Grace Putman
Furnishment, J. L. Smith
Paper, Raymond Stuck

EVENING SESSION.
The American School, C. B. McClintock
What Constitutes Good Teaching, Supt. G. H. Walter
The Rural School Problem, Prof. E. A. Stewart

Music and a literary entertainment will be furnished by the school. Patrons of the school are cordially invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

JOHN G. SCHNEIDER

John G. Schneider, aged 39 years, died at the family home, No 132 North street, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after a year's illness from a complication of diseases. Mr. Schneider spent his entire life in Massillon, and for a number of years had been a well-known cigar maker. He conducted a cigar store in South Erie street. He was taken ill one year ago with kidney trouble, and this in an aggravated form was fatal. The deceased is survived by his wife and two children. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. M. Vollmayer officiating. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

MISS MARY A. LINK

Miss Mary A. Link, aged 34, died at her home in West Cherry street, at 3 o'clock Monday morning. Death was caused by consumption. The deceased is survived by two brothers, Elmer Link, who lives in Canton, and Vernon Link, with whom the deceased lived. The funeral will be held from the residence of Vernon Link, in West Cherry street, at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. J. E. Digel will officiate. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MISS MARY ISABELLE PICKERING.

Miss Mary Isabelle Pickering, aged 46 years, died at the Mt. Airy hospital at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Death was due to asthma. Miss Pickering is survived by one sister, Miss Marguerite Pickering. The deceased's parents died a number of years ago and for the past six years she had made her home with Mrs. Joseph Reed, in East Oak street. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mrs. Reed Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. H. W. Dewey, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Bigger, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

LEWIS PENNS.

Lewis Penns, aged 68, an inmate of the Massillon State hospital, died Sunday noon. Death was due to dementia. The body was sent to Neff, Belmont county, Monday morning for interment.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on his farm, situated on what is known as the Jacob Kurtz farm, five miles west of Massillon, on the road leading from Massillon to Orrville, one mile and a half south-east of North Lawrence, on Tuesday, February 27: 8 head horses, 15 head cattle, 5 shoats, hay loader, hay ladders, Deering mowers, plows, bobsleds, wagons, cart, grocery wagon, set double harness, collars, bridles; 14 bushel ton, corn and oats by the bushel, corn fodder by the bundle. Other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sun time. A credit of one year for all sums over \$5.00, all sums under \$5.00, cash.

WALLIS BOOKS.

J. A. BRENNER, Auctioneer.
Everybody's friend—Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil Cures toothache, earache, sore throat. Heals cuts, bruises, scalds. Stops any pain.

THE LOCKHART WEALTH

How \$180,000,000 Was Made
From Three Barrels of Oil.

TRAITS OF PITTSBURG MAGNATE.

Man of Simple but Cultured Tastes
Who Craved Privacy and Had a Remarkable Talent For Making Money—Devotee of Art—How His Contributions to Charity Were Made.

The board of tax assessors of Allegheny county in Pennsylvania purposes to clear the mystery that has hitherto enveloped the estate of the late Charles Lockhart of Pittsburgh, which is now said to amount to \$180,000,000 and to have grown to that size from three barrels of crude petroleum bought in 1852, says a Pittsburgh special dispatch to the New York Herald.

Lockhart died on Jan. 26, 1905, leaving a will in which he divided the bulk of his estate between two sons, J. H. Lockhart and John M. Lockhart, and two daughters, Mrs. John R. McCune and Mrs. Henry Lee Mason. To his other child, Mrs. William S. Flower, who married a young dentist against the wishes of her family, he left only the income of \$300,000. The will was drawn in such shape that it was not necessary to divulge the value of the estate, which was announced to be between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. He had been popularly rated at between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

It is said that Mrs. Flower will reopen her contest of the will. She had settled her case for \$475,000 and a life interest in \$1,300,000 on the basis of the estate being worth \$40,000,000. It now develops that the estate is worth nearer \$200,000,000 than \$40,000,000, and her attorneys are preparing to reopen the case and demand a more liberal settlement.

Secrecy has been the keynote of the Lockhart family. Charles Lockhart was never communicative to the public, and those who knew him respected his craving for privacy. It was due to this inherited desire for secrecy that Mrs. Flower was able to make better terms with her brothers and sisters than were provided by her father's will.

Even the reasons on which her suit would be based were not made public, but it was alleged that her father had left at least \$200,000,000. Her share in view of this was ridiculously small. The suit would have resulted in making public the value of the estate, and to avoid this the other four heirs sacrificed \$250,000 each. This, with the \$300,000 trust fund and \$400,000 cash left to each of the children, presumably to tide them over until the estate could be settled, gave Mrs. Flower \$1,700,000. With this she was content to abandon the contest. Now the board of assessors has declined to accept the heirs' estimate of less than \$10,000,000 and have returned the statement to them to be sworn to. The assessors believe the estate is worth \$180,000,000.

Mr. Lockhart was a man of simple but cultured tastes. While he had a remarkable talent for making money, he was a devotee of art. It is said he was one of the few Pittsburgh men of wealth who had not at some time or another been imposed upon with a crude copy.

He was charitable, but was afraid of appearing ostentatious. It is told of him that when a committee of women would wait upon him to secure a contribution to charity Mr. Lockhart would perhaps put his name down for \$50. Then the committee would seek Mrs. Lockhart to secure her mite.

Glancing over the list, Mrs. Lockhart would come to the item, "Charles Lockhart, \$50." "There is some mistake here," Mrs. Lockhart would say. "Mr. Lockhart meant \$500, not \$50. I will correct it." Then she would subscribe her "mite," probably \$250. When the list was returned to Mr. Lockhart for the two subscriptions he would make no protest, but, with a smile, draw his check for \$750.

Mr. Lockhart's great fortune grew from the purchase of three barrels of crude petroleum. He was born on a farm in Scotland in 1818. His parents were for the time and place well to do. When seven years old he went to live with his uncle, a merchant at Garliestown, a Scotch seaport. In 1836 the Lockharts emigrated to the United States. Charles Lockhart came to Pittsburgh, securing employment with the wholesale grocery firm of James McCully & Co. In 1855 he became a member of the firm.

It was while still a clerk, in 1852, that Lockhart made his venture in oil. This was the purchase of three barrels from Isaac Huff, who was part owner in a salt well in Westmoreland county, from which the McCully company obtained the salt it sold. Disposing of this oil at considerable profit, Lockhart purchased a controlling interest in the salt well. From that time—April, 1853—until his death he was an oil producer.

After the discovery of oil at Oil creek in 1859 by Colonel Drake, Lockhart sent a representative to investigate the field. Phillips, Frew & Co. was organized, Lockhart being a member. In March, 1860, oil was struck, and sixty-four barrels were shipped by water to Pittsburgh. In May, 1860, Mr. Lockhart went to Europe with samples of crude and refined petroleum and opened up the European market for American oil.

In the same year Lockhart, with others, built the first refinery in Pittsburgh and later, with William G. Warren, established a commission house in Philadelphia and built the Atlantic refinery there. Upon the organization of the Standard Oil company in 1874 all Mr. Lockhart's oil interests were merged into it, and he became an active factor in that corporation.

NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Feb. 12.—The revival meetings which have been in session for four weeks were closed Sunday.

Miss Mary Jones, of this village, is studying dressmaking in Massillon. The mines in this section have recommenced working.

Harry Lester and John Harig have returned from their trip to Indianapolis, where they represented the miners of this district.

The dance held at the F. O. A. hall Wednesday evening was well attended. J. C. Graybill, a new student of the Massillon Actual Business college, has postponed his schooling until April 1. R. L. Moch was painfully injured last week while skating at the Massillon skating rink, two fingers being almost torn off.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. of this place took a trip to Strasburg Saturday night, where they instituted a new council. The East Greenville band accompanied them.

NEMETH LOCATED.

He Was Found in Cadiz and
Arrested Sunday.

Frank Nemeth, who left the city a few weeks ago without making known his destination, and for whom a warrant was sworn out by George Hertle, of Richville avenue, was arrested in Cadiz Sunday. Chief of Police Ertle was notified in the evening and he notified Mr. Hertle, who is now considering the proposition of bringing Nemeth back to Massillon.

Mr. Hertle charged that Nemeth took about \$400, the proceeds of a saloon bar, with him. It now develops that Nemeth held a mortgage covering some of the goods. It is doubtful whether Nemeth will be brought back to Massillon. He was a bartender in a saloon between Cadiz and Dillonvale for several weeks after leaving this city.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

DO YOU REALIZE

the serious consequences of
continued EYE-STRAIN?
Eye-strain causes more head-
ache and nervous troubles
than all other causes. Price-
less beyond all possessions is
EYE-SIGHT. It will cost
you nothing to find out in
just what condition your eyes
are in. DO NOT DELAY!
Special attention to children

HAWVER,

Scientific Graduate Optician,
17 S. Erie.
Massillon, Ohio

The First Lesson of an Arab Boy.

The very first lesson which an Arab baby learns when he begins to talk is to keep facts to himself. It does not sound very friendly put in that way, but it saves a deal of trouble. Foreigners do not understand Arabs. They ask them pointed questions and receive peculiar answers. They construe the answers to please themselves and come away to tell the world that the Arabs are a nation of liars. They are not a nation of liars. Perhaps if they should tell the foreigners to mind their own affairs and let them and theirs alone the foreigners would understand them better.—Exchange.

Ox Bones.

Ox bones have a considerable value. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neat's foot oil. The thigh bone is the most valuable, being useful for cutting into toothbrush handles. The fore leg bones are made into collar buttons and parosol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, while the dust which comes from sawing the bones is turned into food for cattle and poultry.

Every Bit as Good.

"Have you a belt that will go about my waist?" asked the young lady with a smile as she entered the dry goods store.

"No, but I have something just as good," replied the young man who formerly worked in a drug store.—Yonkers Statesman.

Evolution of a Joke.

"What becomes of a joke when it gets too old for the almanac?"
"The theatrical programme gets it."
"And from there it's but a step to the musical comedy, eh?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

DRESS AND FASHION

PRESENT VOGUE IN EVENING AND HOUSE GOWNS.

A Favorite Trio, the Princess, Directoire and Empire Styles—Attractive Blouses For the House—Pleasing Color Schemes.

The two dresses illustrated show how different are styles prevailing in evening dress at present, both being charming and equally in favor and each becoming upon its rightful wearer. One is a princess shape in soft satin sate, embroidered with moonlight sequins and trimmed with meclian



PRINCESS AND DIRECTOIRE GOWNS.

blouses, headed by a twist of spangled tulle. A sash of tulle is caught here and there by paste buckles. The other dress is in directoire style. The skirt is paneled and flounced with lace and trellised with pale blue velvet matching the stripes of velvet on the pointed vest. The basqued bodice is of brocaded blue velvet. Add to these two modes a third, the empire, and the trio represents an extended vogue in dress.

In the second cut appear two rather elaborate blouses for house wear. The black velvet one with its lace under-blouse gives a pleasingly rich effect, while a striking color scheme is carried out in the second model by means of chiffon, ocher colored fine lace, a dull gold belt and a jet and gold buckle.

A feeling of the season runs in favor of one undisturbed color tone throughout a gown, and for those whom it suits a soft cherry shade in net and mousseline taffeta has special fascination.

A pretty interlacing of lace and ribbon garnishes a corsage of Louis XV.



FANCIES IN BLOUSES.

fashion, and the season's novelty of encircling white lace medallions with tiniest plaitings of black tulle strikes even a more unusual note in trimmings. This delicate mingling of the black with white appears to particular advantage on a white mousseline princess gown.

AMY VARNUM.

Pinch Tucks to Shape Skirt.

A new way to fit the upper part of velvet skirts and accent the modish fullness that will produce the front wobble at the same time is to take pinch tucks that are in reality deep plaits in groups across the front, says Vogue. The velvet is afterward cut away from underneath. Hips and back are glove fitting. There will be need with this skirt to practice how to walk gracefully, but time will overcome any awkwardness if you begin by sliding steps instead of the customary spring step.

A Cakemaker's Hint.

In selecting eggs for cakemaking do not use those that are less than a day and a half old, for very fresh eggs will not beat up into the stiff dry froth essential to success in making many delicate cakes. The eggs should be from thirty-six to forty-eight hours old and very cold, being taken directly from the refrigerator, separated and beaten till dry and stiff, with a pinch of salt added if necessary.

Cream of Rice Pudding.

Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice, add two quarts of cold milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, nutmeg and one-half cupful of raisins. Put in a slow oven, cook an hour and a half, stirring down the thin crust as fast as it forms on top. At the last leave a thin brown crust. Stand in a cold place and serve with cream.

INVALID COOKING.

Liquid Nourishment—Dainty Versions of Gruel and Broth.

"Keep the patient on a liquid diet," were the doctor's words to the nurse day after day until both nurse and patient were sadly discouraged, but just as the time came when the temperature was normal and permission was given to try the first solid food the liquid diet had so improved under careful experiments that it was no longer tiresome or monotonous, so out of her necessity the nurse grew skillful and resourceful and mayhap able to help another sister in like need.

Gruel Transformed.

The physician had ordered "gruels and broth, no milk." What could be done when these were the very things least liked at any time?

We attacked the gruel first, says a writer in Table Talk in answer to this question. It was oatmeal. When the tray was ready, with the fresh doily and a few fresh blossoms laid in a wreath around the dainty bowl and plate, the patient could not find any suspicion of the foundation material in the delicate, creamy liquid seasoned to taste with salt and a spoonful of whipped cream floating on top. But a half cupful of everyday oatmeal had been cooked in a quart of boiling water and boiled in a double boiler six hours; then it was strained and set on ice to be used as wanted. This formed a jelly. A couple of tablespoonfuls were taken out at a time, warmed and seasoned with salt, then thinned to the right consistency by adding cream and a little hot water.

Beef Tea.

"Beef tea" became a different matter when made with scientific care from that usual "nerveless and vaporous liquid" called beef tea. Now its fragrance was only equalled by its flavor, which made the steaming hot, amber colored liquid a treat for the patient.

In the first place, only the best of beef can make the best of beef tea. Have a pound slice cut from the middle round of "heavy" beef. Do not chop this, but rather cut it into cubes, removing every piece of fat. Pack closely in a quart glass jar, leaving an inch of space at the top, and fit on the top and rubber. Set the jar in a deep kettle of cold water and cover the kettle tightly. After it comes to a boil let the water boil three or four hours. Set aside until the water is cold and then place the jar just as it is on ice until needed. Take two tablespoonfuls of this extracted juice and dilute with twice as much hot water, add salt to taste and serve at once.

Orange Cream.

For a quart of milk use the grated rind and juice of two good oranges and one lemon. Mix these with a cupful of sugar and dissolve in a double boiler a quarter of a boxful of gelatin (having first soaked it in a little of the milk) in a quart of rich milk. Beat the yolks and whites of three eggs separately, add the yolks to the gelatin and when it begins to thicken add the fruit and sugar. Remove from the fire and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Set away to harden in a handsome mold and serve with whipped cream, or arrange small squares of sponge cake on as many individual plates as required and pour over each a portion of the cream. Top with whipped cream when set.

Cloth Princess Gowns.

Cloth gowns in princess style are generally robes de luxe and are embroidered in open hole work about the feet with much elaboration. Lace is introduced on white cloth princess dresses with the most admirable effect, especially Irish lace, the lace being used for bodice and sleeves, the cloth figuring in a sort of overlay and applique. Valenciennes is frequently blended in the way of frillings, for it is quite an obsolete notion that we must not mix our laces. We do mix them, and that audaciously.

Parsnip Fritters.

Wash the parsnips and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, plunge into cold water and rub off the skins, which will slip off easily. Mash, season with butter, salt and pepper and shape into small flat cakes. Roll in flour and saute in butter or hot salt pork fat.

Modish Underwear.

With all the will and skill in the world it would be impossible in a small sketch to do full justice to the filmy fascinations of lingerie de luxe. Knickers have frills set on with lace braiding or insertion threaded with the inevitable ribbon, and one style of original and striking design reveals deep skirt frills ornamented with inset diagonal



LATEST STYLE OF KNICKERS.

lines of lace. These "petticoat knickers," with the deep flounce suggesting a short skirt, are intended to do away with the latter garment and are now quite the thing to be worn.

Finest nailsook inset and trimmed with valenciennes, supplemented in the center front by a cluster of the most minute tucks, represents an evening chemise of much elegance.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Onions For Pneumonia.

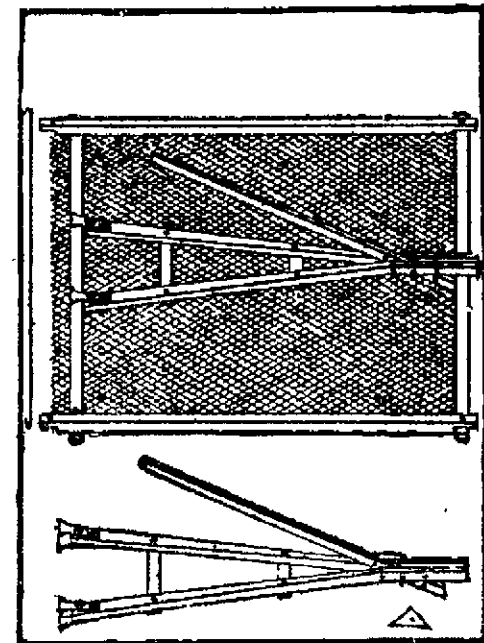
Last year the board of health in one of the Jersey towns published for the good of the general public this said to be "infallible cure" for pneumonia: Take six to ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a large spider over a hot fire, then add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar, enough to cover the lungs, and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue by reheating the poultices. In a few hours the patient will be relieved and out of danger. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until perspiration starts freely from the chest. In applying any poultice it should be remembered that it must never be left on long enough to grow cold and hard, as in that case it does more harm than good. Always have the hot one ready to apply before removing the first, and make the change so quickly and under cover that the chest is not exposed a second. The same thing applies to any hot compress that requires renewing.

Horehound Candy.

Put an ounce of the dried herb in a pint of boiling water and let it steep. Strain off the infusion and to each cup of the liquid allow two cups of sugar. Boil without stirring until the sirup threads and cracks off brittle when dropped in cold water; then pour out on buttered tin plates. While still warm mark into squares with the back of a knife, and when cold break into separate candies. If the candies are too bitter lessen the amount of horehound.

Tightens Bed Springs.

It is well known that woven wire bed springs become loose or slack after they have been used a short time and their efficiency thereby decreased. An apparatus to overcome this condition has been evolved by an inventor that is simple in construction and use. It consists of a pair of stretcher bars, which are arranged obliquely to each other and are held in position by two cross-bars or cleats, the latter being secured to the lower sides of the bars. The bars are so formed that the approaching ends are deflected to extend in parallel relation, forming a passage be-



TAKES UP THE SLACK.

tween the ends of the bars. A series of bolt holes are made in the ends of the bars, through which is passed a pivot bolt to connect with similar holes in the end of the tightening lever, by which the latter is adjusted to suit different sizes and constructions of spring frames. Removable clamping devices are secured to the opposite ends of the bars, preventing the bars from slipping while the springs are being stretched. In use the spring is laid flat upon the floor, with the wire side lowermost. The cleat on the spring rail is disconnected and moved upward to a certain distance, which is determined by the amount of slack in the springs, and then connected, the projecting end of the spring being cut off. The stretching apparatus is applied, the lever being adjusted to force the spring to assume a tight surface after pressure has been put upon it.

Care of Stockings.

New stockings should always be washed before using, as they wear a great deal better. Before washing stockings shake them well to take out all the dust and shake well after washing to raise the pile. The comfort of stockings as well as their durability depends very much upon their being well washed.

Wash them in fresh soapy water, not too hot, by themselves. Very hot or cold water makes them felty or shrinks them.

For Burns.

Scrape a raw white potato, after removing the peel, and place a thick layer of it over a burn. It will stop the pain instantly, removing the heat, and prove healing, so that not the sign of a blister forms, and in a day or two all trace of the burn will have disappeared. This applies to "surface burns" only and not the wounds where both skins have been injured.

Ointment For the Hands.

To use on the hands there is nothing better than one-half ounce of benzoated zinc ointment, two and one-half grains of camphor, one-quarter of a dram of subnitrate of bismuth and one-quarter ounce of orange flower ointment. Mix thoroughly after the manner of the cold cream. Apply to the hands night and morning. It will whiten as well as soften the skin.

Hair Tonic.

A simple but excellent hair tonic is made of an ounce of tincture of nuxvomica, one ounce of spirits of rosemary and two ounces of alcohol. Moisten the scalp.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Ambassador to Japan.

Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, governor general of the Philippines since 1903, who has been appointed ambassador to Japan, will be the first representative of Uncle Sam to bear that rank at the court of the mikado. The rise from legation to embassy follows similar action on the part of Japan.

Ambassador Wright went to the Philippines in 1900 as a member of the second Philippine commission and in 1901 was made vice governor general when civil government was established.



LUKE E. WRIGHT.

ed in the islands. He had much to do with putting the new government in successful operation. He acted as governor during the absence of Governor General Taft and succeeded him when Mr. Taft became secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet. Mr. Wright is a lawyer by profession, a Democrat in politics and is fifty-nine years old.

Commissioner Henry C. Ide, who succeeds Mr. Wright as governor of the Philippines, has been a commissioner to the islands for six years. He will retire June 1, when James F. Smith of California, now a member of the Philippine commission, will become governor.

Family Resemblance.

"You look so much like a Sunday school teacher I had in Ohio when I was a boy that I want to call you Deardorff," said an acquaintance to Representative McCreary of Philadelphia several days ago.

"Deardorff was my mother's name, and I believe I look more like her than like my father," answered the Philadelphian.

Further inquiry developed the fact that the Sunday school teacher was a second cousin of the representative.

"That's no more wonderful than what I did in a Methodist conference held at Salt Lake City a number of years ago," said Representative Dale of Scranton, who was a member of the party. "I had heard before I got to Salt Lake City that there was a Dale in the conference. I saw a man who I thought looked like a Dale. Sure enough, he was. I picked him out on the first guess!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Our Moroccan Envoy.

Samuel R. Gummere, American minister to Morocco and one of the delegates to the convention at Algieras, is much impressed with the undeveloped wealth of that country and the opportunity it affords for American enterprise.

Mr. Gummere reports that the soil need only be scratched to produce each year two abundant crops of corn, barley and vegetables. American agricultural machinery, according to Mr. Gummere, is greatly needed in Morocco, as the primitive wooden plow is still used there. Moreover, Morocco



SAMUEL R. GUMMERE.

needs railroads, telegraphs, electricity and a hundred other conveniences which it could have if the country were opened, but against these things the Moors hitherto have resolutely set their faces.

He says that although a considerable quantity of American flour, petroleum and lard is imported it is brought through Marseilles, Hamburg and other European ports upon European ships and is distributed by European traders. Nine-tenths of the flour imported is American.

Much of the Moroccan market, Mr. Gummere thinks, could be occupied by American merchants if a direct steamship line were established.

A WONDERFUL PROOF.

The Burning Glass as a Demonstrator of the Sun's Heat.

"The sun's heat is so great!"—But an intelligent young woman interrupted the scientist impatiently.

"After all," she said, "it is guesswork, this talk about the excessive heat of the sun. You can't prove any of your claims."

He was disgusted. "I can't," he cried. "Why, it is the easiest thing in the world to prove that the sun is hot enough to melt iron, granite, the hardest substances known, into liquid, into steam."

"How would you make such a proof?" she asked incredulously.

"With the burning glass," said he. "A burning glass is slightly rounded. Thus it bends into a focus—it concentrates upon one small point—a number of sun rays. The tiniest burning glass, catching only a few rays, will light a fire, set off a gun or bore a red hole in your hand."

"Yes." "The solar heat which the burning glass collects for us is the tiniest fraction of the sun's actual heat. We can prove this by focusing with our glass rays from a powerful lamp or a great fire. We get a small, bright spot, a little heat, but this heat is nothing to compare with the heat of the lamp itself."

"So, knowing, now, that the solar heat which the burning glass gives to us is but a fraction of the heat of the sun, we take a burning glass a yard in diameter—such glasses have been made for the sole purpose of convincing skeptical persons like yourself—and this glass concentrates many hundreds of sun rays for us, and it gives us a heat greater than we can obtain in any furnace, a heat that will melt rock into vapor."

The scientist smiled triumphantly.

"There is your proof," he said. "The burning glass will only collect a tiny portion of a burning object's heat, and the tiny portion of the sun's heat that it gives us is yet sufficient to change in a jiffy a block of granite into a puff of steam."—Exchange.

A FEARFUL PEST.

The Ferocious Mosquitoes That Swarm in Scandinavia.

Hunters find the mosquitoes a terrible pest in parts of northern Scandinavia. One writes: "The warmth of the sun is rousing our deadly enemies, the mosquitoes, into active warfare. Attacked as we are by a few score of viciously piping skirmishers from the mighty host, we have before advancing to look to the joints of our harness and don our gauntlets; then in descending the long slope toward our bivouac the scores of the foe are gradually multiplied to hundreds, the hundreds to thousands, the thousands to myriads, till we are at length enveloped in a dense cloud of winged fiends. The horses are a distressing sight. From nose to tail, from hoof to withers, their unfortunate bodies are covered with what might be taken at a casual glance for gray blanket clothing, but which is really a textile mass of seething insect life, so closely set that you could not anywhere put the point of your finger on the bare hide."

"For such small creatures mosquitoes exhibit an astonishing amount of character and diabolical intelligence. They dash through smoke, creep under veil or wristband like a ferret into a rabbit hole and when they can neither dash nor creep will hide their time with the cunning of a red Indian. We wore stout dogskin gloves, articles with which they could have had no previous acquaintance, and yet they would follow each other by hundreds in single file up and down the seams, trying every stitch, in the hope of detecting a flaw."

And the same writer concludes: "The problem presents itself, Why are these vermin so horribly bloodthirsty and so perfectly formed for sucking blood? It is one of the great mysteries of nature. On the uninhabited stretches of Finmark they must as a rule exist on vegetable diet, the chances of blood so rarely occur."

Genesis of Cotton in America.

The first planting of cotton seed in the colonies was in the Carolinas in the year 1621, when seeds were planted as an experiment in a garden. Winthrop says that in 1643 "men fell to the manufacture of cotton, whereof we have great stores from Barbados." In 1736 it was cultivated in the gardens along Chesapeake bay, especially in the vicinity of Baltimore, and at the opening of the Revolution it was a garden plant in New Jersey and New York, but its real value seems to have been almost unknown to the planters until about 1780.

The Chameleon.

The American chameleon, a small lizard, inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow and pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament. The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth, vertical surfaces.

The Room at the Top.

"All the lower berths are taken," said the ticket seller. "You'll have to take an upper berth."

"Of course," grumbled the professor. "There's always room at the top."—Chicago Tribune.

In the British museum are books written on oyster shells, bricks, tiles, bones, ivory, lead, iron, copper, sheepskin, wood and palm leaves.

The SPORTING WORLD

French Billiard Champion.

Word has been received from Paris that Maurice Vignaux, who recently lost the eighteen inch balk line championship of the world to the young American, Willie Hoppe, is considering coming over to this country to take part in the championship tournament at eighteen inch balk line.

That there is a chance of the veteran Parisian entering the New York tournament is regarded as something of a surprise, as it has often been said that he would not care to cross the Atlantic again.



MAURICE VIGNAUX.

Should he and his countryman, Cure, both enter it would make the tournament all the more interesting. No definite time has yet been set for the tournament, the promoters waiting to learn just what may be expected of the players as to taking part, but it is quite likely that it will not be before April. The two weeks beginning April 8 will probably be chosen.

Vignaux is the present champion of France, although since his defeat by Hoppe the American might be said to hold the title.

English Water Polo.

English, or "socker," water polo is the latest game to be taken up in this country, in line with the general sentiment in favor of a more modified form of athletics. This style of water polo is the one in use in England at the present time and occupies about the same relation to the game as played in America as does English football to the one in general use here.

The new form of water polo is said to be more scientific and speedy than the American game and is free from many of the rough features which characterize the latter. It does not permit intentional splashing, kicking off from another player, holding with the feet and other rough methods of play. The American style of playing water polo is forbidden by law in England.

Seven men form the "socker" lineup instead of six in this country, as follows: One goal tender, two backs, half-back, two forwards and a center. Goals are made by throwing the ball between two goal posts eight feet apart and three feet above the surface of the water. This is much easier than scoring in the American game, where the goal must be made by the player touching the goal board with the ball, which is responsible for so many desperate hand to hand conflicts in the vicinity of the goal.

Western Skating Association.

A move that, it is thought, will in a short time lead to the Western Skating association being admitted to membership in the Amateur Athletic union was made when Dr. George K. Herman, secretary of the Central association of the A. A. U., was appointed secretary of the western skating body and accepted the position. William C. Hasse, formerly secretary, resigned on account of illness.

It is probable that the skaters will make application for membership in the A. A. U. within a few weeks, as they are practically the only amateur body of importance in the west that is not already affiliated with the greater organization. Dr. Herman has been a member of the skating association for a long time and has for years worked hard for pure sport.

Spearing Fish in Minnesota.

Minnesota sportsmen are talking about the large amount of spearing that is going on in the nearby lakes. It is said that hundreds of fish are being speared, many of them game fish protected by law. The lakes have not been frozen over as much as usual, and it is an easy matter for poachers to walk along the edge of the shore ice or to work from a boat with a torch. Hunters returning from all directions say there is a great deal of spearing and that heavy loads of fish are being taken.

Jimmy Sebring.

The fact that Jim Sebring is signing players for the Williamsburg (Pa.) Tri-state league, or the "outlaw league," as it is generally known, is taken to indicate that he will not play with the Chicago Nationals next spring. Time will tell.

Vic Willis.

Pitcher Vic Willis is wintering at his home in Newark, Del., and declares that he never felt better in his life and is in condition to do as effective work as he ever did, especially with such a team as that of Pittsburgh to back him up.

Latham Forsakes Rackets.

Peter Latham, who for eighteen years has been the racket champion of the world, has practically forsaken rackets for court tennis since his defeat in New York by George Standing.

Nuthoy, 3:15 1-4.

The much talked of Nuthoy, 3:15, was knocking around Boston for a few days last week.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

IND PENDING BUILDING,

27-39 North Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.

Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:

Editorial Rooms Both Phone No. 60

BUSINESS OFFICE: Massillon

Mail 146

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news stands: Babney's Book Store,

Hankins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar

Store, Bannerman's Cigar Store, Neining-

er's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and

Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-

class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THUR DAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1906

Good for the gallant and temperate

farmers of southern Portage and north-

ern Stark counties! They want cigar-

ettes outlawed and women to vote

and so expressed themselves at a roas-

ing institute held at Randolph on Sat-

urday. They probably believe that the

ultimate fate of the deadly cigarette

will depend upon the ability of the

feminine population to demolish it at

the polls.

For the first time in the history of

the Grand Army of the Republic the

national chaplain is a priest. He is

the Rev. John F. Leary, rector of St.

Michael's church, Chapman, Kan. He

was elected chaplain in chief at the

national encampment held last Septem-

ber. He was born in New York state

in 1845. The war service of the chap-

lain was as a member of the Fifteenth

New York engineers. That was before

he became a priest. He served in the

Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and at

Appomattox.

Ohio legislators can no longer com-

plain of a dearth of passes; free rides

are not quite a thing of the past. The

solons who guide the destiny of our

state have received tickets good for

long and perilous rides on the bound-

ing billows of the raging canal and are

already brushing up their nautical

vocabulary. "Ship ahoy," "ay, ay,

sir, she lists to the port timbers on the

jib sail," and so on, are commonplace

of conversation in and around the

capitol. The state board of public

works, donor of the passes, had better

be prepared to combat the epidemic of

these goods are all New Spring

Stock and were bought special for this

White Sale.

Read every item in this circular and be

one of the early ones Thursday, Feb.

15th, the opening day of the White

Goods Sale.

One lot of Children's Drawers, sizes 1 to 8,

only 11c

Ladies' plain and embroidery trimmed Gowns,

worth 59c, in the White Sale at 48c each

Ladies' Gowns worth from 75c to 89c each,

nicely trimmed, sale price 69c each

Ladies' Gowns, nicely trimmed, worth \$1.00,

sale price 83c each

Ladies' Gowns, \$1.25 values, nicely trimmed,

in the White Sale at 97c each

Ladies' plain and embroidery trimmed Skirts,

59c values, go into the White Sale priced your

choice 48c each

Ladies' Skirts, nicely trimmed, worth every

cent of \$1.25, White Sale Price 97c each

Ladies' Skirts, Embroidery, or Lace Trim-

ming, the regular price is \$1.00, White Sale

Price will be, choice 83c

Ladies' plain, tight-fitting Corset Covers,

only 10c each

Ladies' embroidery trimmed Corset Covers,

worth 20c, White Sale Price 15c each

Ladies' lace and embroidery trimmed Corset

Covers, worth 35c, Sale Price only 25c each

Ladies' lace and embroidery trimmed Corset

Covers, cheap at 59c each, but in the White Sale

only 48c each

Ladies' Drawers, plain and embroidery trim-

ming, best 59c values, enter into the special

White Sale, choice 48c a pair

Ladies' Drawers, the kind that are sold at

\$1.25, will be priced to you 97c a pair

Infants' Slips

The collection of Infant's Slips is large and

beautiful in styles and the White Sale Prices will

range from 25c to \$2.00 each

Exceptional Values.

Ladies' Skirts—Extra wide and beautifully

trimmed, the best \$2.50 skirt ever in the market,

will be in the Special White Sale at your choice

\$1.98 each

Special.

Ladies' Skirts—Extra wide, with trimmings

of lace and embroidery of the prettiest designs,

worth \$2.00, will be offered to you in the White

Goods Sale at \$1.59 each

Embroidered Shirt Waist Patterns

In the White Goods Sale at 98c and \$1.69 a pat-

tern. These waists are worth double the price

they're marked and are the latest effects in em-

brodered designs.

THE WAX CARE IN CHINA.

England has made a very significant

move in deciding not to withdraw its

troops from Chi Li province, China,

in accordance with the agreement made

with Germany and the other powers.

English diplomacy in Chinese and

Japanese matters moves warily, and

that the British government is willing

to make this first step toward a con-

certed action by the powers proves

that it regards as imminent the

threatened Boxer uprising. The United

States is steadily and quietly mobiliz-

ing troops in the Philippines, and it

seems to be understood that action will

not be delayed until massacres have

occurred, as formerly, but that the

powers will work together on the prin-

ciple of an ounce of prevention. It is

strongly rumored, however, that Japan

is at least partly responsible for the

anti-foreign feeling in China. Japa-

nese capital controls the more influen-

tial Chinese newspapers, and Japanese

enterprise has made these newspapers

influential. Certainly it would be to

the industrial advantage of Japan if

the present boycott of American goods

could be continued indefinitely, yet

that country owes us a debt of grate-

tude which can only be paid by a

friendly regard for our interests.

However, there can be no doubt that

this is a genuine war scare; not one of

the great powers will see any one other

power gain the slightest advantage in

China. Germany and England will

watch each other closely, France and

the United States have little to lose

and much to gain. Russia will push

her claims boldly if necessary, insid-

iously if possible, and behind all, looms

inscrutable Japan, holding the balance.

If the war comes the map of China

will be changed, and with it the entire

course of events in the far East.

CANTON POSTOFFICE.

Strong Opposition to the Reap-

pointment of George Frease.

A Washington special to the Cleve-

land Plain Dealer says: The open can-

didacy of George Frease for a third

term in the Canton postoffice came to

the surface when Percy Lee McLain

and R. C. McCulloch, of Canton,

slipped into Washington Monday on a

secret mission.

By mistake they confided in a news-

paper man that they were here to

boon Frease. They must have had a

lapse of memory, because they then

asked Senator Dick and Charles Smith,

who is here from Columbiana, to help

persuade Representative Kennedy that

he should abandon his indorsement of

George Clark and agree to L. T. Cool,

assistant postmaster, who has been the

open candidate against Clark. McLain

and McCulloch said, according to

Smith, that they would not press

Frease if Kennedy would agree to Cool

and also that the postoffice department

preferred Cool but would reappoint

Frease rather than accept Clark.

Inasmuch as Kennedy depends on

Clark to beat the opposition to him in

Stark county and as Cool and Frease

are aligned with that opposition and

McCulloch his chief lieutenant of J.

J. Grant, the rival candidate, Kennedy

will stand by Clark to the end. The

Canton appointment should have been

made yesterday.

AN EXAMINATION.

One for Clerks and Carriers

Will be Held March 1.

A special civil service examination

for clerks and carriers in the Massillon

postoffice will be held in this city on

March 1, 1906, at 9 o'clock a. m., in

order that appointments may be made

in the office and future appointments

as occasion may require.

Applicants must be between the ages

of eighteen and forty-five years and

citizens of the United States. Male

applicants must measure not less than

five feet four inches in their stocking

feet and weigh not less than 125 pounds

in ordinary clothing. Medical certifi-

cates will not be required of appli-

cants, but those who may receive ap-

pointments will be called upon to fur-

nish the same before entering upon

duty.

Lists of those who pass the examina-

tions are no longer posted, but infor-

mation as to their standing on the reg-

isters can be obtained upon applica-

tion to the local secretary.

For the required application form

and a pamphlet of general information

containing specimen examination ques-

tions, apply to William F. Brown, sec-

retary of the board of examiners at

the postoffice, or to C. W. Noss, dis-

trict secretary, postoffice building,

Cincinnati, O.

The examination is not particularly

difficult and qualified persons are urged

to enter.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in

the postoffice at Massillon, Feb. 12, 1906

LADIES

Beardman Miss Elizabeth

King, Alice

Miller, Josephine

McKenna, C. A.

Keller, Frank

Rowlen, Wm F.

Scarlet, J. L.

FOREIGN

Gerbis, M. M.

Persons calling for the above named let-

ters will please say advertised

Louis A. Koons, P. M.

JOHN MORGAN IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Secretary-Treasurer of Min-

ers' Union Seven Years.

HIS TERM EXPIRES MARCH 31.

Mr. Morgan's Successor Will

Be Chosen at the Convention

in Massillon March 15.—Dis-

trict Inspectorship Desired.

John Morgan, of North Lawrence,

who has been secretary-treasurer of

the miners' union of the Massillon dis-

trict for seven years, will not be a can-

didate for renomination before the

miners' convention in Massillon, which

will hold its first session in the Trades

and Labor Assembly hall Thursday,

March 15.

The official announcement of Mr.

Morgan's decision not to again be a

candidate was made by President Rob-

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. John Unbauer, of Chester street, is visiting friends in Dillonvale.

Mrs. W. Rohn has been called to Wooster by the illness of her mother.

Seventeen saloons have been voted out of Findlay by the recent Brannock law election.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fike, of Orrville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Edward Christman.

James Stevenson, of East Liverpool, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hays, in Dwight street.

Mrs. Alice R. Crowl, of LaGrange, Ind., was the guest of Miss Sarah Murray, on the plains, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice R. Bissell have as their guest the former's mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Bissell, of Toledo.

Ohio C. Barber, the "match king," gave Buchtel college \$5,000, thus insuring the Carnegie gift of \$40,000.

Congressman Kennedy has introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of \$25,000 for a new postoffice at Salem.

Miss Olive Smith has returned from Norwalk, where she was called a week ago by the death of her grandfather.

J. A. Shonour has moved his family to Garrettsville. Mr. Shonour was formerly a teamster for The Russell & Co.

Freeman Gaddis has been called to Youngstown by the death of his niece, Mrs. Jennie Woods Evans, which occurred Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shriver, of Bridgeport, are guests at the residence of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shriver, in Cherry street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Snyder, of Chicago, are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, sr., in South Mill street.

Mrs. Emma Walls Allen has been called to Barborton by the sudden death of Mrs. Gertrude E. Gilmore, which occurred at about 1 o'clock Monday morning.

Sherman Budd, of the fire department, who has been ill, is able to resume his duties. Captain Baatz, of the fire department, is off duty on account of illness.

Mrs. Howard Moseley, of East Oak street, was called to Coraopolis, Pa., Sunday afternoon because of the death of a nephew, Walter Stoops, aged six years, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stoops.

Mrs. B. Hathaway entertained twenty-five guests at her residence in High street, Tuesday evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Blanche Hathaway, who left on Wednesday for an extended visit with relatives in Akron.

Metzger heirs throughout Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania are about to begin a concerted movement to secure the vast estate worth \$125,000,000 to which the Holland government is declared to be willing to begin ventures to settle.

William Grinnell was surprised at his home in Front street Monday evening by twenty-six masqueraders, who came to celebrate his seventeenth birthday anniversary and present him with a handsome signet ring. The evening was passed in the enjoyment of music and games.

Mrs. Charles H. Clark and infant daughter, Elizabeth, have returned to Washington. Mrs. George Chapman and son, Theron, expect to leave for Chicago Thursday evening. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Chapman were called to Massillon by the fatal illness of their mother, the late Mrs. I. M. Taggart.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Gans entertained a family party at a dinner at their residence in East Main street on Sunday. Covers were laid for twelve. The guests included C. F. Wyandt, of Wilnot, Mrs. Alice Allan, Mrs. Clara Putman, Miss Helen Putman, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Wolf, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menez and Miss Menez.

Revival services have been in progress for the past two weeks at Myers church, the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams, having been assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, the Rev. Nathan Moffit and Ensign Butler, of the local Salvation Army corps. On Sunday there were fifty-two accessions to the church. The meetings are still in progress.

The Eastern Star social club will give a military eubore party at their rooms on Monday, February 26, at 2 o'clock. All those intending to be present are requested to notify Mrs. P. P. Kirchhofer or Mrs. Alice Haertlin by Saturday, February 24. The hostesses will be Mrs. S. E. Kurtz, Mrs. P. P. Kirchhofer, Mrs. H. E. Lucas, Mrs. H. J. Mosely and Miss Nellie Kaley.

The people of Zoar Station are circulating a petition to have the name of their postoffice changed to Valley City the legal name of the village plat. One of their railroad stations is known as Valley Junction, and the other is officially named "Zoar." It was given that name by the railroad company when the C. & P. was first built, being the station nearest the classic village of that name, three miles up the valley.

The funeral of the late Miss Mary Isabelle Pickering was held from the

residence of Mrs. Joseph Reed in East Oak street, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. H. W. Dewey, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Bigger, officiated. The pall bearers were Charles E. Oberlin, E. A. Heckert, Paul P. Kirchhofer, C. C. Evans, William Johns and Martin B. Schultz. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CATHERINE GRABER. Mrs. Catherine Graber, aged 85 years, died at the home of her son, William Graber, one mile southeast of Richville, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Death was due to the infirmities of age. Mrs. Graber was born in Tuscarawas county and had lived in this vicinity all her life. She is survived by four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons, William Hawk, with whom the deceased made her home, and Lewis Hawk, both live in Perry township. The daughters are Mrs. Caroline Richards, of St. Joe, Mo., and Mrs. Matilda Fairbanks, of Cleveland.

W. & L. E. LINEMAN'S
NARROW ESCAPE

Found Unconscious in Hotel at Toledo.

GAS IN HIS ROOM TURNED ON.

Attorney McCarty Will Not Assist in Prosecution of Cases in Connection With the State Bank—Old Men to Leave the Canton Fire Department.

Canton, Feb. 14.—William Vliet, son of Peter Vliet, lineman on the Wheeling & Lake Erie lines, was almost asphyxiated at Toledo Monday night. He and his father were stopping at the Cooper house, occupying separate rooms. At an early hour Tuesday morning it was found that gas was escaping in the young man's room and he was found unconscious. He remained in this state for three hours, but has recovered sufficiently to be brought home. It is thought that two drunken men, occupying an adjoining room, got into young Vliet's room and after lighting a match discovered their mistake and left the room without turning off the gas.

Attorney A. M. McCarty, who was appointed by the court to assist Prosecutor Upham in the prosecution of the cases against those who were indicted in connection with the failure of the State bank, has declined to act, owing to the fact that a number of bankrupt cases of these same parties will come before him as referee in bankruptcy. The prosecutor has decided that he will wait awhile before he asks the court to give him another assistant.

Eleven young men took the examination in this city yesterday for permanent positions in the fire department. This would indicate that a number of the old men, who have been in the department for a number of years, will soon retire. Applicants were required to be under the age of thirty-five.

Mrs. Caroline Studer has given a bond of \$1,000 for her appearance before Mayor Turnbull February 26, she having entered a plea of not guilty to enticing two Tuscarawas county girls to her home for immoral purposes.

A NEW TRUSTEE.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit Succeeds the Late H. R. Bennett.

A joint meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties and the trustees of the Fairmount children's home was held here Tuesday. The commissioners present were Messrs. Hill, Hay and Burnheimer, of Stark, and Messrs. Boyd and Carnes, of Columbiana. The trustees in attendance were Messrs. Bentley, Fife and Teeters.

The joint board decided to let the contract for rewiring the lighting system at the home. They also completed the estimate for the next quarter, the amount required being \$4,000. Nathan E. Moffit, of Massillon, was chosen a trustee to succeed the late H. R. Bennett. A number of minor subjects were disposed of at the meeting.—Alliance Leader.

CANNOT PRODUCE CLIENT.

Mrs. Taggart is Five Thousand Miles Away.

Wooster, O., Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—A telegram was received today from Judge Smyser, who is at Washington, to the effect that he cannot produce Mrs. Taggart in court here when her trial comes up on Friday morning, as he believes she is five thousand miles away.

NEARBY TOWNS

Latest Doings at Elton, North Lawrence and Newman.

A FIGHT NOTED AT "OLD TOWN"

Brothers Battled Each Other's Faces and Bad Feeling was Thereby Engendered—Lawrence Township School Board Meeting—William Findlay is Re-elected President.

Elton, Feb. 14.—Louis Glick put up a fine lot of ice last Thursday.

Mrs. George Steely, of West Lebanon, was in town Sunday at the home of her mother.

Andrew Kipfer, of Strasburg, is visiting among relatives here this week. Mrs. D. Boughman, Miss Mary Beck, Mrs. Jefferson Henning and John Baskie are all on the sick list at present. Cullen and George McFarren took a load of grain to their new home east of Navarre, Saturday.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Feb. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman, of Reedsburg, are visiting their brother, H. E. Kaufman, at this place. They expect to go to Louisville from here to visit their son, who is station agent at Louisville, O.

Mrs. John Skilcorn, who has been visiting at this place, left for her home in Saginaw, Mich., last Tuesday. The mines have been working considerably better this week than was the case last week.

A number of the small children of this place have been attacked with the whooping cough.

George Frew, of Akron, was home to visit his parents and friends over Sunday.

Two brothers living in North Lawrence, better known as "Old Town," engaged in a fight Saturday night. As a result one of them has a badly disfigured face and is going to have his brother arrested.

James Kregan, our village blacksmith, who had been ill for a few days, is around again, feeling much better.

Fred Anthony shipped two of his finest turkeys to the poultry show at Cleveland.

The presiding elder of the Wooster district preached at the Methodist church Sunday morning and evening. The services were well attended.

On Sunday, February 11, the regular quarterly Sunday school convention was held at the Methodist church.

John Rowe has moved his household effects to Massillon. Mr. Rowe is working in the bridge shop.

The thermometer registered fourteen degrees below zero last Wednesday morning, the coldest day of the winter.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Feb. 14.—Miss Jennie Kitt, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her old time friend, Mrs. A. L. Williams.

The board of education of Lawrence township met at Canal Fulton in George A. Hoover's office and organized for the year 1906 by re-electing William Findlay president and George A. Hoover clerk. The routine business was attended to and then the resignation of L. H. Lytle was accepted, to take effect March 1, 1906. The board then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday evening in April.

Joseph Griffith has recovered from a severe cold which held him a victim for three weeks.

The Newman Coal Company is again prospecting for coal on the Asro Young farm, north of our local cemetery. Their first strike proved three feet four inches of an elegant grade of coal.

Newman was well represented at the Lawrence township Sunday school convention, held at North Lawrence last Sunday afternoon and evening, in the M. E. church, and was highly entertained by the good people of that village. The following programme was instructive and well rendered to an attentive audience that filled the house to its fullest capacity.

Jacob Weygandt, one of the oldest inhabitants of our township, is seriously ill at his home near the Gesaman crossing, where he was born 78 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Young, of Tuscarawas township, but who expect to move back to their farm in our village next month, paid Grandma Young a pleasant visit Monday.

DROP OF 20 DEGREES.

The Mercury Took a Sudden Fall Wednesday.

The temperature dropped twenty degrees between 7 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. At 6 o'clock in the morning a drizzling rain was falling. At 7 o'clock this had changed to snow, and a strong wind from the northwest continued to blow snow along the streets and around the corners all day. Continued cold weather is predicted.

Read the "want" columns daily

AT THE HOSPITAL

The Cantata "Saul" Will be Given in a Few Nights.

The cantata "Saul" will be given at the Massillon state hospital before it is presented in the city. This was decided upon at a meeting of those in the cantata Tuesday evening. It will probably be given next Monday night and is intended only for those connected with the hospital.

The Rev. R. R. Bigger has made arrangements to have the pupils of Charity Rotch school attend the performance at the Armory. The pupils will have free seats. The cantata is along educational lines and the Presbyterian church desires to show its good will toward the school in this way.

TRAIN WRECKED
AND BURNED.

Passenger Collides With Run-away Freight Cars.

CONFEDERATES WANT OLD FLAGS

If Bill Passes They Will be Returned to Richmond, Va.—Names of Holders of Liquor Licenses to be Given to Prosecuting Attorneys.

Fort Scott, Kan., Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—A St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train, northbound, was wrecked at Columbus, Kan., early today. Harry Roundies, of Fort Scott, an express messenger, one passenger and a newsboy, name unknown, were burned to death. George Woods, the engineer, was badly hurt and W. F. Kunyan, the fireman, suffered a broken leg. The passenger train ran into a string of box cars that had broken loose from a freight train and run back down onto the main line. The entire passenger train, except the sleeper, was burned.

CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

A Bill Introduced Authorizing Their Return.

Washington, Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Representative Larab secured the adoption of a joint resolution by the House, authorizing the secretary of war to deliver to the Southern Historical Society, at Richmond, Va., all the Confederate battle flags in his custody which have not been identified as belonging to any organization.

The House committee on ways and means today decided to make a favorable report on the Humphreys bill, requiring collectors of internal revenue to furnish prosecuting attorneys lists of persons holding federal liquor tax licenses in prohibition districts.

DAMAGE WAS TRIFLING.

Report of Board on Fire on the Transport Meade.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—The board of inquiry which investigated the transport Meade fire reports that the total damage to

A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE
A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

the vessel will not exceed fifty dollars, that the fire originated most probably from spontaneous combustion and was confined to a chest of arms and a crate containing mirrors. The ends of boxes touching were destroyed, but the remote ends were not burned at all.

MUST FURNISH CUSPIDORS.

State Board of Health's Order to Street Car Companies.

Columbus, Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—The state board of health has adopted a rule requiring companies owning and operating steam and electric cars not confined wholly within one municipality, to provide cuspidors, declaring it dangerous to the public health to expectorate in any such except in properly provided receptacles.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Church in Business Portion of the City is Damaged.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Fire broke out in the first Presbyterian church, on Fourth street, today. Its location in close proximity to the traction building, Mercantile library building and First National bank, all sky scrapers, made it an object of solicitude. At noon the fire seemed to be under control, with comparatively small loss.

BLIZZARD IN WISCONSIN.

Heaviest Fall of Snow During the Winter.

Milwaukee, Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Last night's blizzard ceased during the early hours of today with a record fall of snow for the season, six and one-half inches being reported by the weather bureau. The snow drifted badly, rendering travel very difficult. The storm is followed by much colder weather, the government thermometers recording nine degrees above zero.

TEN BELOW ZERO.

St. Paul, Feb. 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Ten degrees below zero was the official temperature record for St. Paul and vicinity today.

SCHNEIDER OBSEQUIES.

Local Aerie of Eagles Attended -- Funeral of Miss Link.

The funeral of the late John G. Schneider was held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Rev. Father Vollmayer officiated. The local aerie of Eagles, of which Mr. Schneider was a member, and the Cigarmakers' Union attended the funeral in a body. The pall bearers consisted of three neighbors of the deceased and three members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. They were Arthur A. Kaley, John Fidler, Henry B. Sibila, Edward Blummeiser, Joseph Oehl and John Shoop. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

The funeral of Miss Mary A. Link was held from the residence of the deceased's brother, Vernon Link, in West Cherry street, at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. J. E. Digel officiated. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Luxury Without Luxury Prices. Those extra quality room size Brussels rugs at only \$3.75. The Klein & Heffelman Company, Canton.

The Jar of
Coughing

Hammer blows, steadily applied, break the hardest rock. Coughing, day after day, jars and tears the throat and lungs until the healthy tissues give way. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops the coughing, and heals the torn membranes.

"I always keep Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. It gives perfect relief whenever any of us have coughs or hard colds. I have used it for a great many years and so know all about it."—MRS. MARY O'BERTMAN, Varysburg, N. Y.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Hair Vigor.

Biliousness, constipation retard recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Suit Opening
and Sale

Thursday, February 15th

Come and see the new styles for Spring and select your new suit. Everybody is invited. Mr. Burtzoff will be here all day Thursday, with a full line of COHN GOODMAN CO'S celebrated

MAN-TAILORED GARMENTS
Spring Coats and Jackets,
The New Tailored Suits,
Stylish Skirts and the
New Ideas in Rain Coats.

All that is distinctively new any pretty, both in styles and materials, will be shown.

Orders will be taken for special measures and the garments will be ready in two weeks, or when you want them. We guarantee every garment to fit perfectly.

Garments will also be sold from the samples displayed.

Last Week
of the
Linen Sale

It Will Be a Busy One

It's going to be a general "Clean Up" time—these last few days—finishing up with lively selling one of the greatest Linen Sales we ever held.

54 inch German Linen, with cotton warp, cheap at 25c; but boom the sale, the price will be only... 17c

58 inch Full Bleached Damask, open border—the patterns are good and the quality is worth 30c; now it will go quickly at... 25c

60 inch German Linen silver bleached, 75c quality—just the kind for every day use—this last week the price will be... 47c

Short lengths and prices of Linens soiled from handling must be sold at "Clean-Up" Prices.

Towels

Every towel that has been out on display is to be a Bargain Leader now in the final selling. Ask for them.



The man who fills his cellar, under the room in which he sleeps, with cabbages and then wonders why the air is bad is lacking in the powers of deduction.

We note with interest that some bright man has invented at last a machine for loading the manure spreader which, if practical in its operation, is destined to fill a long felt want, for no machine will be more gladly welcomed.

A novel and very successful silo is to be found out in western Nebraska. It is simply an earth silo, a hole twelve feet in diameter, twenty feet in depth dug on a side hill. The owner fills it with silage each fall, and it keeps in perfect condition.

It is said that better grades of the coffee grown in Porto Rico are shipped to England, while the inferior grade comes to the United States—a fact which is not at all doubted by those who have had much experience with the lunch counter product offered about the country.

It is becoming quite a common thing with good people who live on the farms to devote the Sunday egg product of their poultry yards to religious purposes. Who knows but in time, if this thing is persisted in, a breed of hens will be developed with such a theological tendency that they will refuse to lay eggs on any other day.

A leading agricultural journal refers to timothy as a legume and a valuable soil fertilizer. This is a queer mistake for a paper to make, as it is neither a legume nor in any sense a soil fertilizer, but on the contrary a soil robber. Seeding land to timothy will result in cleaning the land from weeds, but it never under any circumstances enriches the soil.

It will pay any man who contemplates planting an orchard of apple trees next spring to thoroughly study out this winter the varieties which will do best in his locality and post himself as to the best method of planting and caring for the trees. It is best to be governed largely in making a selection of varieties by those which have done the best in the locality where the orchard is to be planted.

We are asked by a lady friend who lives in the country to name a few of the best books, some of the old ones, she having got tired of reading so much of the modern literary trash. Among such books we would name "Lorna Doone," "Bleak House," "Vanity Fair," "Les Miserables," "A Tale of Two Cities," books which, if carefully read, will surely make the reader anxious to get hold of more of the same sort.

We know a lady who makes a clean \$500 every year out of her poultry. She uses incubators and adopts the yard system in caring for her chickens. There is no business today in sight for unemployed women which offers so much of pleasure and profit as does the poultry business. Many an overworked schoolteacher could take up this business with benefit to her health and her pocketbook. Of course success with poultry requires care and work, but the reward for well directed effort in this line is certain and dividends large.

He was a farmer possessed of a good piece of land containing some 200 acres. The political bee got in his bonnet, and he secured a petty county office, sold his farm for \$50 an acre and moved to the county seat. That was some ten years ago. Today he is out of his office, which he held just long enough to make him unfit for anything else, and the farm which he sold for \$50 an acre cannot be bought now for twice the amount. Given these figures it doesn't take a very smart man to figure out that a farmer with a good farm can ill afford to take a county office, yet the case above cited is by no means rare.

The year 1906 sees the practical finish of the white pine lumber interest of the north. The great mills which for fifty years have been eating away at the splendid pine forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan are being dismantled, their tall smokestacks remaining as monuments of a vanished and mighty industry. The energies of the northern lumbermen are being transferred to the long leaf pine districts of the south and the mighty confiners of the Pacific slope. The price of lumber all through the central west is constantly advancing and is today based about on what it costs to lay the coast lumber in the markets for. Wood for all purposes is destined to grow more and more scarce and is forcing the use of cement in a hundred ways as a substitute. Hardly a beginning has been made in the line of reforesting any portion of the country, when it is a subject of vital importance as the drainage of the wet lands and the irrigation of the deserts.

The application of lime to the soil should not be regarded as a method of fertilizing. The benefit derived from lime is in correcting the acidity of the soil and the making of the plant food which it contains more available.

We decidedly favor the placing of a tax on all dogs in order to create a fund to pay damages done by them. This applies especially to all sections of the country where sheep are kept. The dog should be made to pay his way.

It is rather a singular fact that bees seldom or never lay up a store of honey in warm countries. It is only in the cold countries, where their food supply is entirely cut off during the winter, that their instinct teaches them to store a supply of honey in the summer for winter use.

We have never come across a stockman who built a silo and filled it who was not enthusiastic over the results obtained. We regard the advent of the silo on all corn belt farms as the coming great improvement. Recent experiments prove conclusively that ensilage can be most advantageously used in the feeding of beef cattle, and, so far as the dairy is concerned, it is simply indispensable.

The bushel box package for apples is coming more and more into favor. It costs little if any more than the barrels; it insures a lower freight rate, as the car space is more economically used. Then the box of apples is very much better adapted for the use of the average family than is the barrel. Nearly all the choice apples of the Pacific coast and of Colorado are now packed and shipped in boxes.

The average quarter section farm should be equipped with a team of three horses, weighing not less than 1,600 pounds each, and this team should do all the plowing, seeding, dragging, hauling—in fact, furnish the motive power for all the farm machinery—and preferably they should be three well bred draft mares to raise a good colt apiece each year, in addition to furnishing the power needed for the farm.

The mole is one of the most difficult of the burrowing rodents to contend with. Its work is done almost altogether at night. Occasionally one can be detected making its burrow during the day in the very early morning, when it is an easy matter to catch it by shoveling a spade down behind it and then digging it out. The best way we know of is to use the mole trap, which can be obtained at any hardware store.

A German farmer living in a western state makes a practice of plowing his land for a corn crop twice during the fall previous to planting, once just as soon as the grain crop is removed and again just before the winter sets in. He claims that this treatment of the soil insures him an increased yield of corn of ten or fifteen bushels per acre. If this be true—and we have no reason to doubt it—it is a plan worth considering.

The tendency to grow types of corn altogether too large is very noticeable all through the northern limit of the corn belt. It is very difficult for men to get rid of the idea that the largest ear of corn is the best one. North of latitude 42 degrees no variety of corn should be planted which requires more than 105 days to mature. If a man must raise the big corn, he should go to the big corn country in Missouri and Kansas, for it is entirely out of place in any other part of the corn belt.

It is rather a surprising fact that a very large part of all the corn exhibited at the corn contests through the corn belt this winter in competition for premiums is deficient in germinating power and simply will not grow when planted. This results from the effort to exhibit the largest ears, usually the product of a type of corn which is unsuited to the localities. We have come to the opinion that no matter how large and fine a sample of corn may be when entered for a premium it should be disqualified if it lacks in germinating power.

The western states should all unite and put an end to the spring shooting of wild fowl. As it is now in many states the birds are subjected to a merciless slaughter not only in their breeding haunts in the north during the fall, but all through the winter in the south, and then again are uselessly and wastefully slaughtered in the spring during their migrations to their northern homes. Modern firearms have been brought to such a degree of proficiency that the birds literally have no chance for their lives, and it does seem a great pity for the law to permit the entire extermination of all wild fowl of the country, for that is the certain result unless this spring shooting is to be stopped.

There seems to be scarcely any limit to the possible production of wheat in the Canadian northwest. In fact, it may be safely assumed that in the near future that section of the country will produce a larger amount of wheat than the states have ever done. There are certain unrivaled conditions for wheat culture in that territory—first, a very rich soil, then a climatic condition which insures the production of a very high quality of grain. The present year is likely to witness a tremendous influx of American farmers into that territory. When land which will produce from thirty to forty bushels of the best wheat in the world per acre can be had for \$10 or \$15 per acre the problem of how the poor man can get a start is very much simplified, for his first crop will pay for his land.

TILE DRAINING WET LAND.

Many a man throughout the wet section of the country is up against the proposition of either tile draining his farm or going dead broke. This is a condition which confronts him and is not a theory. For years he has tilled his lands, seeded and plowed them, only to have his crop destroyed and his labor lost by an excess of water during the growing season, which at best is a most discouraging situation. Now, these wet lands when properly tiled are almost without exception the most productive of all lands, and so tiled not only insure a good crop in a wet season, but also in a dry one, for tile drainage works two ways—it dries the land in a wet time and furnishes needed moisture to the soil in a dry time. As it looks to us, the owners of such land will do well to look the situation in the face and decide that it is worse than useless to continue to work such land in its present undrained condition. If there is no other way out of the dilemma, better sell one half of the farm and tile drain the other half or borrow money with which to do the job, for this is the one farm improvement which will well justify the borrowing of money to do. The cost of tile draining if properly done will run from \$18 to \$20 per acre and instances are plentiful the past year where the extra crop has been enough to pay for all the expense. There is no sense in figuring how to get hold of more land to work at home or far off so long as there are good acres on the old farm which may be reclaimed at an expense of not to exceed \$20 per acre, and this better land than can be bought anywhere. We know of hundreds of farms where this reclamation work can be started to the greatest advantage. Mistakes are made in the drainage of land, but they are almost wholly connected with the neglect to have a proper survey of the area to be so drained, the failure to secure sufficient fall for the water and dig the ditches deep enough, and perhaps more than any other thing the tendency to use tile of too small a diameter. Drainage of three inches are too small for general use save for short lateral lines of tile, and none less than four inches in diameter should ever be used. We know of a case where \$500 worth of tiling had to be all pulled up and relaid with four inch tile. And it is not the sloughs and wet spots on the farm which alone may be benefited by tiling, but there is many a seep on the hillside which a little tile draining will remove and make productive. More than in any other way the attention of road builders and workers should be called to the great value of tile for the highway to rid it of the subsoil moisture. Many an almost impassable quagmire of a country highway has been completely reconstructed by the laying of two lines of drain tile, one just outside each wagon track, making such highway from being the very worst to be found in the township by all odds the best road to be found in the community. Men all over the wet sections should wake up to the great reforms connected with the intelligent use of drain tile.

THE WEALTHY APPLE.

On the first day of February we had Wealthy apples grown in northern Iowa in perfect condition kept in the cool, dry cellar since they were picked in September. The northwestern greening apple has had to wait some time to secure the place and recognition to which it is fairly entitled. It now appears that this apple is hardy and productive over a very large territory of the northwest which heretofore has had no winter apple upon which it could depend. We do not hesitate to recommend it as a winter apple for any of the territory of the northwest north of 42 degrees. It seems to be perfectly hardy, and, while late in coming into bearing, not bearing much fruit until it is ten years old, it will after that time prove a regular and productive bearer. While the apple is not high in quality it is usually large and handsome and is in every way a better fruit than the Ben Davis for all purposes. We think so highly of this apple that we should regard it as an almost certainly safe investment to plant from twenty to forty acres of it, feeling assured that in ten years thereafter it would return a very handsome income.

AS TO SALT.

A reader asks if the craving for salt by nearly all our domestic animals is a natural or acquired taste and how, if it is a natural taste, the wild animals were ever able to satisfy it in a saltless country. This craving for salt is without doubt a natural one, and in the case of wild animals was largely satisfied by the use of water more or less saline and by the eating of vegetation carrying a certain per cent of saline matter. The old salt licks, notably in Kentucky and other states, attracted the deer from a large adjacent territory, while the well worn trails of the mountain sheep and goats can be found in the mountains of Montana and Wyoming leading to some saline spring. The fact is well recognized that with our domestic animals a supply of salt is almost indispensable, this being especially true with the dairy cow, which will respond with great certainty in her milk supply just as a supply of salt is furnished or withheld.

SEX IN HANDWRITING.

An Interesting Little Experiment to Prove a Theory.

It is a curious fact that one of the only things which even an expert graphologist does not guarantee to discover in handwriting is the sex of the writer. We are accustomed to think that the feminine or masculine temperament will readily betray itself in the written word, but in the majority of cases such is not the case.

Writing bold, black and firm, most masculine appearing in every way, will frequently be found to emanate from the pen of a woman, while delicate tracery, with the regularity suggestive of precision and method or the dash and spontaneity which indicate a lively fancy almost unmistakably feminine, one says on examination is discovered to belong to a writer of the opposite sex.

An interesting little experiment proving this theory can be made in this way: Take twelve or twenty envelopes written in ciphers which you are sure of and number each scrap clearly. Pass them around and see how many of your friends will correctly guess the sex of the different writers, which may be written down and numbered like the envelopes. It will seldom prove that more than one-third of the guesses at most are correct.—Exchange.

Bismarck and the Ambassador.

One day the Austrian ambassador to the federal diet, Count Rechberg, received a dispatch instructing him to vote with Prussia for a certain important measure, accompanied with a confidential letter directing him to induce the representatives of the other German states to vote against the measure and thus defeat it. In his haste he handed the wrong paper to Bismarck, who read and returned it, with the remark:

"There must be some mistake here." Rechberg saw his blunder and grew pale and excited. "Don't be disturbed," said Bismarck. "You did not intend to give me this document, and therefore you have not given it to me, and I am wholly ignorant of its contents." In fact, he made no mention of it in his official reports and thus won Rechberg's gratitude, besides having him henceforth "on the hip."

Minerals in Food.

Minerals in our food form an important ingredient as regards our nutrition. They seem to assist the digestion of our foods and are needed to complete the composition of many fluids of the body. Thus the salt in tears is poetic and proverbial both, and salt is also necessary for the perfection of the gastric juice of the stomach. The phosphate of lime (in which oatmeal, by the way, is rich) is needed for building bones, and there is not a fluid of the body, from the blood to the saliva, for which certain minerals are not necessary. Too much mineral matter, taken, for example, in overhard water, is injurious. Therefore all hard water should be softened before use. Such water produces constipation and dyspepsia and is apt to cause kidney troubles.

The Saltiest of the Salt Seas.

Some idea of the saltiness of the waters of the Dead sea may be gained from the comparison made below. The Dead sea is situated in Palestine, 20 miles east of Jerusalem. It is 35 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide, with an average depth of 20 fathoms (120 feet). Common ocean water contains but 30 parts of salt to the 1,000. Those of the Dead sea contain 250 parts to the 1,000, which makes the briny solution exactly one-fourth salt.

The Calabar Bean.

The famous Calabar bean is said to be worse than strychnine. The natives use it for an ordeal. If a person is accused of a crime he is made to eat one, being adjudged to be guilty in case of death, which is almost inevitable. Another seed employed for a like purpose is that of the ordeal tree of Madagascar, said to be the most deadly of vegetable products. One of these seeds about the size of an almond will kill twenty men.

Curly Hair.

Curly hair is a constitutional, hereditary phenomenon. The curly hair curls because it is flat. Straight hair is cylindrical. Being flat, the hair has a natural tendency to assume a spiral shape. Cutting has no effect, as the cause of the flatness lies in the shape of the follicle. Hair issuing from a slanting, crooked follicle is bound to be flattened and twisted.

It Happened in Vineland.

"Shay, off'sher," the man with the liquid burden remarked to the policeman, "shee all 'em houses runnin' by?" "Sure," replied the policeman good humoredly, "I see them." "Well, when num'r six-twent'f comesh 'long shtop it, cashee 'at's mine!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful in Cure, And Welcome in every Home. KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weakness peculiar to women. Successful for 20 years. Prepared by DR. B. KENNEDY'S SON & CO., Rensselaer, N. Y. \$1.00 all Druggists. Six bottles \$5.00.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Pennsylvania LINES

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—TO—
California Colorado Florida Mexico Northwest Southwest South Southeast
SPECIAL LOW FARE TICKETS
For Winter Tourists, Homeseekers, Settlers and Colonists.

For details about these excursions, fares to any point, and particulars about Pennsylvania Lines passenger service consult:
F. L. McEWEN, Ticket Agent,
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MAERDI GRAS Excursion tickets to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, Fla., February 21 to 26.

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment.

FARMERS!

We Pay the Highest Cash Price for Your

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We give you the Best Flour in exchange for your Wheat!
We give you correct weights.
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We will grind your chop and meal right.

WEST SIDE MILLS.

Most Modern Mill in the State.

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-AND-BRAIN PILLS
The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, brings health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, & boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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QUARRY,

BRICK - - BRICK.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. L. on every box. 25c.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. L.

MAN TO CREATE LIFE

German Visitor Says He Will Do It by Science.

MAY EVEN PRODUCE ANIMALS

Professor Ostwald of Leipzig University Predicts Amazing Evolution of Jacques Loeb's Discoveries—“Who Knows but a New Order of Humanity May Be Created?” He Says.

Man through his advanced science may develop into a creator himself, is the opinion of Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of the University of Leipzig, advanced in a lecture at Columbia university on the results of the attempts to create life through chemical processes, says the New York World.

Professor Ostwald has given careful attention to the experiments of Professor Jacques Loeb of the University of California and announces with confidence his belief that by slow development science may even create a type of life as high as that of our domestic animals.

The steps will be slow. One form of life will be produced after another, and eventually the professor expects something almost akin to man in its physical being may be produced.

Professor Ostwald is a bold thinker and a daring talker. His belief that man may eventually usurp some of the functions of the Creator is, he says, based on careful study and research, and that some new form of being of the highest type, with the ability to propagate its kind, will walk the earth as a product of advanced science he considers as certain as that modern mechanical invention will take forward strides in the coming century.

“There is practically no limit to what man can do in this direction,” he said. “Or course, at first he will be able to produce only a piece of protoplasm, something like the water hydra or the resemblance of the sea urchin that Professor Loeb has evolved, but it will be instinct with real life and will be a step in the new evolution. This evolution can only result in the creation of something the equal of our higher animals, but what it will be who shall say?”

“It seems to me that the scientist who does this will be able to determine the physical form of his creation after the development has started, and he will have created a new order of life, for this being will multiply in its own form indefinitely, just the same as all our modern animals.

“I am not a biologist. I am just a chemist. I cannot say whether this creation of man will be crustacean, amphibian, mammalian or whether biped, quadruped, fish, fowl or reptile. I can only say that after careful study of what has been accomplished I am overwhelmed at the inevitable probabilities. I know that by inorganic processes organic being can be produced, and future generations may be furnished with a living object lesson in the doctrine of evolution. Who knows but a new order of humanity may be created? We cannot yet fully explain the fact and phenomena of life, and, after all, a living thing is nothing but a system of energy and life—it is but a matter of chemistry.”

HYPNOLOGY AS LIFE SAVER.

Patient, Fatally Ill, Rallied at Command, Says Dr. Quackenbos.

In the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York the other night the Entertainment club, of which Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock is president, held what was called a metaphysical evening, says the New York Herald.

The leading speaker was Dr. John D. Quackenbos, who in an essay on “Transliminal Power” announced to a large and intelligent audience his latest discovery in hypnotic science—that suggestions given as death actually imparts a power absolutely unparalleled in any other mental state.

He held that this was due to the fact that the results of hypnotic inspiration bear “a distinct relationship to the degree of isolation from brain and sensory activities, and this degree coincides at the moment when the spirit has all but abandoned its corporeal involution.”

“In June last,” he said, “I was called to the bedside of a young woman who during the month preceding had passed through a series of infections culminating in pneumonia. Her condition equaled a death sentence—temperature 107½, pulse 100, respiration 60—and the attending physicians had withdrawn from the case as beyond the pale of hope.

“As I looked at the girl an inspiration came to me. I took her by the hand, learned her first name from the nurse and said with great incisiveness: ‘Adele, where are you going? You cannot die! Come back! You have work to do on earth. Come back at once!’ In answer to the summons the upturned eyes resumed their natural angle and became riveted on mine. The voice that had for days uttered only the ravings of delirium now spoke coherently.

“It is too late,” I murmured.

“It is not too late,” I rejoined. “Do not dare to say it is too late. Stay where you are. Assume immediate control of your physical functions and get well. You are going to recover—all this in an imperative, forceful tone. The directions were implicitly followed. A change for the better supervened. Gradually the mental mist cleared away, the physical strength returned, and today the young woman is perfectly well, filling an important position in the choir of an uptown church in New York.”

MISS ROOSEVELT'S PLUCK.

How She Climbed Up a Ship's Side and Rebuked Camera Men.

On the first day of Miss Alice Roosevelt's recent New York shopping expedition, undertaken in preparation for her approaching marriage to Congressman Nicholas Longworth, while driving with her fiancé in an electric hansom a woman in Fifth avenue hurled a bunch of violets into the hansom. Mr. Longworth caught it and handed it gallantly to his betrothed, who smiled a little pensively at this tribute from some one unknown out of that “all the world” that loves lovers, says the New York World.

After trying on some gowns the next morning at the home of Robex. Golet, where Miss Roosevelt stayed during her visit, she drove with Mrs. Golet to the Ogden Mills residence. After a short call there Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Golet and the “Mills twins,” Misses Beatrice and Gladys, left the house together and walked over to Madison avenue. By this time a crowd of the curious had collected, and several snapshot artists had made ready for action. The four young women at first paid no attention to any of the crowd. Miss Alice turned to the photographers and said, with a pretty flush on her cheeks:

“Please stop this. I think you must have enough pictures of me, and it annoys my friends. I don't mind, but don't you think I ought to have a little privacy? Please leave me alone now. Won't you please respect my wishes?”

The photographers lifted their hats and retired at once from the field.

Before she returned to Washington Miss Roosevelt climbed a pilot ladder up to the lofty side of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse the other afternoon to greet her sister-in-law, the Countess de Chambrun. It was a twenty-five foot climb that would have terrified a good many men unaccustomed to it, but she did it blithely. Her fiancé, whom she had accompanied down the bay on a revenue cutter, followed her.

The Manhattan arrived at quarantine before the steamship had come up from the Hook. Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth landed on the pier to change to Health Officer Doty's boat, the Charles F. Allen, which was to put them aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm.

When the big steamship bore in sight the Charles F. Allen took the two passengers out to her. The pilot's ladder was already over the ship's side, an affair of slats and ropes, a little shaky looking for any woman. The Kaiser's officers saw a woman on the quarantine boat and began to give orders to let down the huge accommodation ladder—a flight of steps as comfortable as those of a house—but Miss Roosevelt would have none of that.

“Tell them,” she said, “that this is good enough for me,” and her refusal was megaphoned up to the deck.

The little quarantine boat rolled and tossed in the heavy chop of the bay, but the ladder hung steadily enough against the side of the motionless leviathan. Without thought of her dainty white gloves or mock tremors about exposure of her dainty shod feet Miss Roosevelt went up like a bird to the deck of the ship. Mr. Longworth joined her in a minute, presented his fiancée to his sister and then all three went to a cabin.

Standing on the platform of a Pullman car in the Pennsylvania railroad station, Miss Alice Roosevelt made her adieu to New York, represented by several reporters.

“I've had a fine time,” she said. “No, I'm not coming back until after our wedding.”

“Are you coming here on the wedding tour?” asked one, seeking a very impressive bit of information.

“I won't tell, and I hope nobody finds out,” she replied. Then she whispered to Representative Nicholas Longworth, her fiancé, who had been listening with a gravely amused air, and vanished in the car.

Gold From Water Faucet.
Though it has long been known that gold is plentiful in Humboldt county, Cal., it was not definitely known that nuggets flow through the water pipes until the other day, when word was brought to Winnemucca from Spring Valley to this effect, says a Reno (Cal.) correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mrs. Slater, a young woman who went to Spring Valley a few weeks ago to teach school, turned on the water faucet on a recent morning, when a bright gold nugget rolled out. Several particles of fine gold also accompanied it. It is believed the metal came from rich placer grounds located close to the water supply, and more of the metal is expected.

Wireless Telegraphy in Mexico.
Wireless telegraphy has been maintained for several years across the Gulf of California, and now the Mexican government has awarded contracts for a plant that will afford communication over a distance of about 200 miles not only between the various stations of the system, but with shipping, says Harper's Weekly. The Mexican government has a trained staff of wireless operators, and it is thought likely that this method of communication will undergo important extension through that country.

Milan Exhibition Prizes.
Prizes amounting to \$8,000, offered by the king of Italy to exhibitors at the coming Milan exhibition, include one of \$2,000 for the best type of popular dwelling house adapted to the climate of northern Italy and one of \$1,000 for motor boats.

Name For Americans at Oxford.
Rhodes scholars at Oxford university, England, have come to be known there as “Rhodesters.” This is not in any way a term of reproach, for so far the young men have been particularly successful, both intellectually and socially.

ORIGIN OF BAGPIPES

IT IS FOUND IN THE ANCIENT REED, OR SHEPHERD'S PIPE.

In Early Times There Were Many Different Kinds of Bagpipes in Use in Europe—The Highland, Lowland and Irish Varieties.

According to the encyclopedia, the bagpipe is a wind instrument the fixed characteristic of which has always been two or more reed pipes attached to and sounded by a wind chest, or bag, which bag has in turn been supplied either by the lungs of the performer or by a bellows. The original instrument was presumably the simple reed, or shepherd's pipe, which was well known to the Trojans, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. But the strain of blowing these ancient pipes was so great that some genius conceived the idea of having a reserve supply of wind in a bag attached to the pipes, and hence the bagpipe. The first reed instrument is believed to have been a skin of a goat or kid, with two pipes, through one of which the bag was inflated, the other emitting the sound.

In early times the bagpipe was common in Great Britain and abroad. At one time there were five different kinds known on the continent, some inflated by the mouth and others by bellows, while in the British isles three kinds were known—the great highland bagpipe, the lowland bagpipe of Scotland (which closely resembled the Northumbrian) and the Irish bagpipe.

In the great highland bagpipe, which originally had but one drone, a valved tube leads from the mouth to an air tight bag, which has four other orifices, three large enough to contain the base of three fixed long tubes, termed drones, and another smaller, to which is fitted the chanter. The three are thrown on the shoulder, while the latter is held in the hands. All four pipes are filled with reeds, but of different kinds. The drones are tuned by means of sliders, or movable joints, and this tuning or preparation for playing, which generally occupies a few minutes of the piper's time before he begins the tune proper, is heard with impatience by those not accustomed to the instrument. Indeed, it gave rise to the saying, applied in Scotland to those who waste time over small matters, “You are longer in tuning your pipes than in playing your tune.”

The Scottish lowland bagpipe, like the Northumbrian pipe, was in two forms, one consisting of a smaller and milder toned edition of the highland instrument and the other a miniature of this and having the same relation to it as the fife has to a German band. Its great drawback, from the point of view of the devotees of the highland bagpipe, is that it is unsuited to perform what they consider the perfection of pipe music—the pibroch. These small pipes were, however, gentler than the highland, having the same tone, but less sonorous. It was to the strains of such a bagpipe that Chaucer tells us the company of pilgrims left London, and it is the same instrument that is alluded to in Shakespeare as the Lincolnshire bagpipe.

The Irish bagpipe is the instrument in its most elaborate form and is supplied with wind by a bellows. The drones are all fixed on one stock and have keys which are played by the wrist of the right hand. The reeds are soft and the tones very sweet and melodious, and there is a harmonious bass which is very effective in the hands of a good player. The Irish instrument is fast dying out.

The bagpipe, though at one time fairly common, never obtained a firm hold in England. It lost favor and gradually deteriorated until it is now practically extinct. The average Englishman neither appreciates nor understands it. A famous poet irreverently once compared its notes to “the shrill screech of a lame goose caught in corn,” while another heretic writer likens its sound to a “horrible, noisy, mad Irishman” or to the cries of the “eternally tormented.” To the Irish people it appeals more strongly. They still possess in a degree the feeling of attachment to the bagpipe which is so general among Scotsmen. But it is undoubtedly more closely associated with Scotland, both in the highlands and lowlands, than with any other country, the particular instrument in use being the great highland bagpipe, which, as already explained, consists of three drones, including the big drone, which was added about the beginning of the last century. It is this type which has gradually superseded the lowland pipe. There is no doubt that the bagpipe was in use in Scotland from a very early period, and it is in Scotland that it has been brought to the highest degree of perfection. Its music distinctly connects it with Scotland, as is clear in the pibroch, the strathspey, the reel, the march and other popular melodies. There are proofs that the instrument was cultivated in Scotland certainly in the twelfth century and of its universal popularity as early as the fifteenth century, while in the seventeenth century nearly every town in the highlands and lowlands boasted of its piper.—London Globe.

Trusting to Appearances.
“A photographer is really among the most trusting of men.”
“How do you make that out?”
“Doesn't he always take people at their face value?”—Baltimore American.

A Relief.
Mother—Do you think it is a good thing to spank a child? Doctor—Well, it often relieves the parent of a bad fit of temper.—Detroit Free Press.

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Mother—Do you think it is a good thing to spank a child? Doctor—Well, it often relieves the parent of a bad fit of temper.—Detroit Free Press.

A mother's tears are the same in all languages.

PRIZED HAIR ROPES.

Those Used by the Daring Egg Gatherers of St. Kilda.

An Irish paper not long since offered \$130 for a genuine St. Kildan hair rope, such as is used by egg gatherers. On the lonely island of St. Kilda the most appropriate present a young woman can give to her fiancé is a rope made of horsehair, or, better still, of human hair. The rock scalars of this island consider themselves rich above mention if their brides are able to make them such gifts. The ropes are of various lengths, a good one being forty or fifty feet long.

According to a woman traveler who has spent much time at St. Kilda, the ordinary rope consists of a stout hempen cord wrapped round and round with sheep's wool, then with horsehair and finally on the outside with human hair.

It is the work of years to manufacture such ropes—and the maiden of St. Kilda begins very early in her childhood to save her hair combings—and also to dry and bleach certain rough grasses that grow on the wind swept island. The fibers make the cable stronger, and the elastic quality of the hair prevents chafing against the rude cliffs during the rock scalar's descent. A curiosity collector wanted to buy one of these ropes, which are used by the St. Kilda egg gatherers. He offered \$100, but the amount was refused scornfully.

THE ESKIMO SMOKER.

He Dearly Loves Tobacco and Not a Mite of It Is Wasted.

“No man is fonder of tobacco than an Eskimo,” said an arctic traveler. “The Eskimo depends for his tobacco solely on the white man. For a pound of it he would sell his oldest son.”

“It is odd to see an Eskimo smoke. He chomps his tobacco fine and mixes it with chopped willow twigs so as to make it go further. Then he cleans out with a picker of bone the small stone bowl of his pipe, and then he plucks a lock of hair from his deerskin suit and rams it down in the bottom of the pipe bowl so as to prevent any of the finely chopped tobacco from escaping into the stem.

“Finally he lights the pipe and smokes it in a swift series of long, strong puffs so that there may be no waste. Each puff is inhaled deep down into the lungs, and the first puff's smoke is still streaming from the nostrils long after another puff has been started. There must be, you see, no waste. There must be none of that vain combustion of tobacco without benefit to the smoker which goes on continually among us. “Often the most experienced Eskimo will smoke so hard and fast that tears will stream from his eyes. He will cough violently, and sometimes vertigo and nausea will seize him.”—New York Press.

Animals That Are Always Enemies.

Many animals are born with an inherent antipathy for other animals. The excessive fear shown by young rabbits which for the first time smell a ferret and of young turkeys which hear the shrill cry of a hawk they have never heard or seen before, are proved examples of the strength of these instinctive antipathies. But the case of the weasel and rat is, perhaps, more to be noticed because of the greater equality of the antagonists. The feud is so bitter that a meeting between them almost certainly means death to one or both. Friendships are not uncommon between the cat and dog and have been known between a dog and weasel, but the mutual attitude of the weasel and rat is invariably war—war that is waged to the death.

The Word “Nugget.”

“Nugget” was formerly used to signify a bit or lump of anything, as a “nugget of tobacco.” Nowadays, however, it is used principally of gold as it comes from the mine. This use is Australian. Governor Sir William Denison of Australia wrote in 1852, “In many instances the gold is brought to market in lumps or nuggets, as they are called.” In Queensland there is a peculiar use of the word unknown in the rest of Australia. There, when a man appropriates unbranded calves, he is said to be “nuggetting.”

He Understood.

Paul Louis Courier, when bitterly assailed by a French professor, quietly remarked: “If fancy he must be vexed. He calls me Jacobin, rebel, plagiarist, thief, poisoner, forger, leper, madman, impostor, calumniator, libeler, a horrible, filthy, grinning rascal. I gather what he wants to say. He means that he and I are not of the same opinion, and this is his only way of putting it.”

The Kind She Wanted.

Husband—Anything you want in town today, my dear? Shall I order some more of that self rising flour? Wife—We have plenty left, but I wish you would stop at a registry office and order me a self rising servant girl.—Illustrated Bits.

Preparing the Soil.

“I notice the young Widow Prettyman doesn't have her widow's weeds so much in evidence now.”
“No; she's clearing those weeds away. I believe she sees signs of a second crop of orange blossoms.”—Philadelphia Ledger.

That's Why.

“You say you conceal nothing from your wife?”
“Absolutely nothing.”
“And why do you not?”
“It is evident that you do not know my wife.”—Houston Post.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

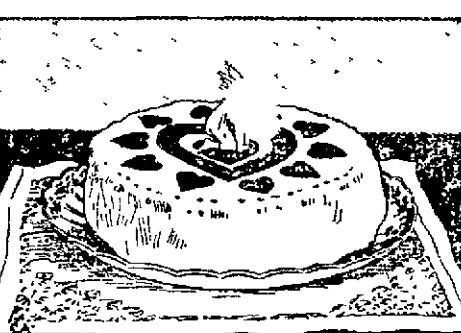
FEBRUARY FETES.

ST. VALENTINE'S THE CROWNING DAY OF THIS MONTH.

Two Legal Holidays and One Devoted to Cupid—Colonial Fats—A Valentine Cake, Dessert and Lovely Table Scheme.

While February is distinctive as the shortest month in the year, it yields the palm to none in the number of holidays which it contains. The birthdays of two of our great men—Lincoln's, on the 12th, and Washington's, on the 22d—are legal holidays, but the day dedicated to St. Valentine comes as the crowning date of the month. Shops give prominence to emblematic hearts and darts and Cupids, and many pretty home entertainments are based on tales attributed to the little love god.

By a little ingenuity the table decorations and desserts may be made emblematic of the day celebrated.



VALENTINE CAKE.

For St. Valentine's there is a round loaf cake garnished with hearts cut from cherries. A dainty dessert is also shown—champagne glasses filled with pink bavarian cream, into which are thrust tiny silver darts, while crimson hearts cut from candied cherries are peeping here and there above the foam.

For Washington's birthday comes cases suitable for entrees or desserts—but yellow cases in the form of colonial hats.

One hostess has solved the problem of decoration for a valentine dinner table. She knew from experience with her children's sponge gardens that a variety of quick growing grass and other seeds can be secured from the florists that will spring into delicate green beauty very quickly after being thickly scattered in the damp sponge and retain their masses of rich green for a long time. This gave her the first idea of novelty for the valentine table, and other ideas were quickly evolved from it.

For a small sum her regular florist prepared a number of the easily manipulated wire frames in the form of hearts and arrows, with tiny wire forms in the shape of bows for the place cards. The latter contained a rim of green, growing from the thin layer of damp sponge and sand fastened to the wire and outlining the bow, while the pink and gilt string of the bow had a dainty card attached containing the name and an appropriate valentine sentiment inscribed in gilt letters traced with brush and pen from a bottle of liquid gold paint. The little sponge laden frames of hearts and darts of living green are to be placed at intervals over the table, but the masterpiece is the centerpiece, where the hostess has displayed her greatest ingenuity. This is heart shaped, of course, but such a gorgeous heart is seldom seen. It is a mammoth affair fashioned of sheet lead and a narrow boxlike frame outlining the heart. This is filled with wet sand and stuck full of short stemmed pink carnations. The center of the heart is a mass of fine green low growing ferns of every delicate sort from the tiny maidenhair to the dainty walking and creeping varieties. Each fern is in its tiny separate pot, just as it came from the florist's. They are set so close together that not a trace of the pots can be seen among the overspreading fern fronds, but the rims make a secure foundation on which to stand a number of dainty Cupids facing toward the edge of the table in every direction and pointing their daintily posed bows and arrows toward the guests.—Table Talk.



CUPID CUPS.

cate sort from the tiny maidenhair to the dainty walking and creeping varieties. Each fern is in its tiny separate pot, just as it came from the florist's. They are set so close together that not a trace of the pots can be seen among the overspreading fern fronds, but the rims make a secure foundation on which to stand a number of dainty Cupids facing toward the edge of the table in every direction and pointing their daintily posed bows and arrows toward the guests.—Table Talk.

When to Write Menus.

The next time you are hungry, if you will take the occasion to plan some meals, you will be astonished to find how readily your mind works and how many appetizing dishes will occur to you. Everything under those favorable conditions “would taste good,” and you will have an entire week's menus written off before you know it. Let those housekeepers who are in the habit of arranging for the table just after breakfast, when the appetite is satisfied, a dozen household distractions are on their minds and the grocer waiting, try it once. They will never go back to the old way, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent.

St. Valentine Ice Cream.

One quart of ice cream, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and one cupful of candied cherries. Cut the cherries in pieces, mix with the cream and sugar and freeze. Line a heart shaped mold with plain vanilla ice cream colored bright red with fruit red paste to the depth of one-quarter inch, fill the center with the fruit cream, cover securely and pack in equal parts of ice and salt. Let stand four hours, turn from the mold on a glass ice cream platter covered with fancy lace paper.

HIDDEN GOLD.

The Hoard of Precious Metal That Is Secreted in India.

It would be an immense benefit to all mankind if the stores of gold held by individuals in India could be made available for general use. Ever since the dawn of history that country has been gathering gold and hiding it away. Treasures of almost incalculable value are possessed by many Indian princes. When the maharajah of Burdwan died the stock of gold and silver left by him was so large that no member of the family could make an accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of the defunct potentate were a number of treasure houses, one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these three rooms was forty-eight feet long and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups, washing bowls, jugs and so forth—all of precious metals. The other two rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold molurs and silver rupees. The door of this and other treasure houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long.

These valuables, according to an ancient custom, were in the custody of the maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her apartments, but none of them was allowed to be opened save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different gods of the family. The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dug beneath the bed. Disused wells are sometimes employed for the same purpose. It is undoubtedly a fact that very many hoards thus deposited are lost forever. Gold is also valued on religious grounds. The gods take up great quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. The temples contain vast amounts of the yellow and white metals. The habit of hoarding seems to have been induced by ages of misgovernment, during which oppression and violence were rife. No feeling of safety existed, it was natural that the natives should adopt the practice of reducing their wealth to a concentrated shape and hiding it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The day after you meet the average man he asks you to take sides.

Flattery has a pretty bad name, but it gets better returns than disagreeable candor.

Of this you may be sure—that the black sheep in every family was once the most petted lamb.

When a baby cries in its father's arms he discovers that it is crying because it wants to go to you.

A man never knows until he has fallen into a hole how a path he might have taken to avoid it.

When two men get their pencils mixed, ever notice how jealously the owner of the longer pencil insists on getting his own back?

Time flies so rapidly that it is only a few months from the time a boy is crying for a jumping jack until he is paying for it.—Acheson Globe.

Frog Egg Curiosities.

Frogs' eggs are laid before they really become eggs in the true sense of that word. They are always laid in water and when first deposited are covered with a sort of envelope in the shape of a thin membrane. In this shape they are very small, but as soon as they come in contact with the water they rapidly absorb that element and in so doing go through a queer transformation. The thin membrane covering the little seedlike eggs is changed into great lumps of a clear jelly-like substance, each section joined to the other, the whole forming a string from a few inches to several feet in length. On the inside of each of these lumps of jelly the eggs come to perfection and in due course of time add their quota to the frog population of the world.

Costly Competitions.

When a new cathedral or a new college is to be built it is well that architects should compete for it, for then, other things being equal, the best man gets the job and the best possible kind of building is assured. Few persons, though, realize what it costs an architect to enter a competition. They do not understand the time and labor that must be devoted to the design, the estimates, etc. There is one firm of architects in this city that spent \$2,500 last year on a single competition. This firm entered ten competitions altogether, winning four of them, and the total cost to it was \$7,000.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Tight Ring.

To remove a tight ring from the finger take a long thread of silk and put one end under the ring and draw it through several inches, holding it with the thumb in the palm of the hand. Then wind the long end of the silk tightly round the finger down to the nail. Take hold of the short end of the silk and, holding it toward the finger, unwind it, and the silk, pressing against the ring, will withdraw it.

Time Limit Fixed.

“Jane, hasn't that young man gone yet?”
“He is just going, papa.”
“Jane!”
“Yes, papa.”
“In precisely sixty seconds you will say, ‘He has just gone.’”
“Yes, papa.”—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Medical Etiquette.

Medical etiquette, instead of being kept up, as people so often imagine, in the interests of the doctors, is maintained in the interests of the public. It is they, not the doctors, who would suffer most were it done away with.—London Spectator.

METHOD TO GET BETTER ROADS.

Legislative Committee of Local Association Has One.

SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Present State Laws Do Not Grant All That is Desired and the Committee Will Ask for Amendments.

The good roads movement in Perry township continues to attract attention and there seems to be a widespread desire to have better roads leading into Massillon. The township organizations have held several meetings. Committees have reported at these meetings and much good has come from the discussions.

The Massillon association will meet Saturday and there promises to be several reports made, which will aim to bring the movement nearer to the actual securing of funds to begin the work. There are several methods spoken of to raise the money. The legislative committee, which was appointed a few weeks ago, will make a report containing six distinct recommendations. Two of these were mentioned in Monday's Independent. They were concerning the abolishing of the present method of employing sub-district road supervisors and establishing a centralized system, and secondly, the payment of all road tax in money.

The third recommendation will urge the employment of convict labor on public highways, especially in the preparation of material when it is not expedient to use this labor in the actual construction of a highway.

The fourth will be that the annual work of repair on all roads other than improved roads shall be completed before July of each year.

The fifth will be that the state law be amended so that ten per cent of the cost of such improvement shall be assessed on abutting property and five per cent on property not abutting, but lying within three-fourths of a mile on either side of such road and having access thereto, but in no case shall it extend more than half the distance from such road to any other state, county, township or free turnpike road running parallel or nearly parallel thereto.

The sixth recommendation will pertain to the issuing of bonds and will ask that the state law be changed to provide that whatever future appropriations may be made by the state or national government, or levies made by county commissioners may be applied by a township or by townships to the payment and redemption of bonds issued by such township or townships for road improvement.

These recommendations have been given careful attention by the committee and seem to be a necessity to carry on the work in Perry township. The good roads movement was started by the board of trade, which secured the services of the National Good Roads Association a few weeks ago. A local organization was perfected and this local body is now carrying on the work. The national association has nothing to do with the present movement. The board of trade paid the expenses of the first meeting simply to obtain advice and encouragement from the national organization.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Attendance in Perry Township for Month of January.

Following is the report of the Perry township schools for the month of January:

District No. 2, Pleasant Valley—Present: Ruth Wells, Nellie Feather, Edith, Hattie and Rudolph Byerly, Katherine Hoffman, Mabel Wells, Alice Kryder, Florence Bailey, Walter Doll, Charlie Jacobs, Edward Bailey, Frank Woods, Carl Woods, Andy Hazler, Edmund Stephan, John Cunningham, John Hoffman, Robert Stephan, Walter Stephan, Otto Detweller, Walter Bailey.

Missed one day: Edith Beimer, Edna Byerly, Ida Crowl, Helen Gruber, Ernest Jacobs, Paul Gruber, Lewis Gruber, Howard Cornany. Walter E. Rinehart, teacher.

District No. 3, Freemans—Present: Bertha McKinney, Irene Nauman, Ida Scott, Jasper Norris, Curtis Rogers, Arthur Scott, Donald Rogers, Irvin Rogers, Frank Underbrink, William H. Sheetz, teacher.

District No. 4, Millersburg—Present: Clarence Bechtel, Joseph Custer, George and Willie Koehner, Charles Wolf, Elva Culler, Ida Koehner, Zelma Smith, Nora Custer, Lucy Peltz, Cecelia Deville, Chauncey Miller.

Missed one day: Ralph Dannemiller, Ralph Karrer. Ruth M. Grant, teacher.

District No. 5, Center—Present: Gertrude Altland, Herbert and Jesse

Doll, Vernon Jones, Ernest Fuller, Ralph Stern.

Missed one day: Golda Stansberger, Ralph Miller, Rhoda Altland. Ira L. Smith, teacher.

District No. 6, Sheidlers—Present: Elmer Foltz, Homer Au, Paul Shroyer, Elsie Frase, Homer Mook, Ross Isler.

Missed one day: Hazel Frase, Inez Stark, Ruth Stark. Samuel D. Frase, teacher.

District No. 7, Richville—Grammar department—Present: Bertha Bowman, Margaret Keller, Alice Gallatin, Harry Keller, George Custer, Clyde Bowman, Ralph Smith, William Goodman, Arnold Krantz, Oscar Kime, Clarence Custer, Arnold Custer.

Missed one day: Pearl Kime, Bessie Hooverstock, John Stump, Albert Hintz, Victor Krantz, Calvin Custer, Charles Kliek. I. F. Dice, teacher.

Primary—Present: Dan Keller, Lester Custer, Hazel Bowman, Hattie Keller, Esther Keller, Irene Keller, Anna Shoup, Ida Spindler, Minnie Goodman, Albert Aerschbacher, Harry Aerschbacher, Paul Shuler, Martin Kliek, Ralph Goodman.

Missed one day: Golda Maleuit, Della Spindler, Arthur Gallatin, Mary Kliek, Grace M. Graybill, teacher.

District No. 8, Murrays—Present: Clara Beck, Florence Smith, Earl Eberly, Arthur Paul, Clark and Harold Smith, Helen Miller, Anna Myers, Charlie Miller, Stella Smith, Wade Miller, Just Ziesmer.

Missed one day: Anna Beck, Olive and Ward Bricker, Lucy Eberly, Elva Smith, Willis Holt, Willie Nehls, Lucy Nehls. Grace Lucile Putman, teacher.

District No. 9, Riverside—Present: Albert Ramsire, James Bryce, William Niesel, Ralph Earl, Clara Bryce, Lila Bryce, Florence Bryce, Frances Snyder, Mary Kutz, Matilda Niesel, Otto Bergh.

Missed one day: Florence Snyder, Helen Boing, Louisa Ramsire, Clara Lerch, Pauline Niesel, Clarence Fisher, Fred Allman, Albert Bartz. J. E. McFarren, teacher.

District No. 10, Genoa—Present: Ralph Doll, Corwin Schneider, Mamie

Fasnacht, Carl Streiber, Richard Little, Rachel Allen, Elmer Leininger, Ethel and John Brothers, Ralph Indorf, George Little, Daisy Fasnacht, Stella Leininger, Ella Indorf, Hazel Doll, Lavern Doll, Wade McCuen, Abram Fasnacht, Jacob Mauger, Jacob Maurer, Alvin Fasnacht.

Missed one day: Mamie Jacoby, Alfred, Amos and John Maurer, Oliver Schneider, Marion Wagner, Dorothea Little, Grace Brown, Howard Brothers.

Austin Young, Marie Brown, Orland Schneider, Russell Hagy. William H. Hill, teacher.

Richville primary, enrollment 21, per cent attendance 95; Richville grammar, enrollment 25, per cent 95; Genoa, enrollment 44, per cent 95; Millersburg, enrollment 23, per cent 92; Murrays, enrollment 29, per cent 87; Center, enrollment 23, per cent 88; Freemans, enrollment 26, per cent 85; Riverside, enrollment 46, per cent 83; Pleasant Valley, enrollment 60, per cent 83; Sheidlers, enrollment 28, per cent 80.

G. H. WALTER, Supt.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale on the Balser Race farm, four miles northeast of Massillon, on the road leading from Massillon to New Berlin, on Thursday, February 22, 6 head horses, 12 head cattle 1 Berkshire brood sow, 1 two-horse wagon, plows, harrows, cultivator, grain drill, shovel plow, sled, feed cutter, harness, milk house, a lot of chickens; many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

MONROE L. ACKER.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on farm known as Daniel Hemperly farm, one-half mile south of the Greenville school house, on the road leading from Greenville to Stanwood, on Thursday, February 22, 5 head horses, 9 head cattle 25 chickens, wagon, bind-r, mower, cultivator, shovel plow, Three 2 horse plows, hay fork, rope, pulley, buggies, harness and many other articles. Hay by the ton, corn and oats by bushel. 15 acres wheat in ground Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sun time Credit, 12 months will be given on all sums of \$5.00 and over, under \$5.00, cash.

S. A. SHUPE.

Loafers as Trouble Makers.

Did you ever consider how much trouble and turmoil in the world is stirred up by loafers? Do it and you will be surprised. Investigate carefully and you will find that nine of the ten fusses and quarrels that you know of in your town or neighborhood were started by loafers who had no business of their own to attend to and so got busy with other people's affairs. Burlington Republican.

In the Lead.

Hostess (introducing first violin to sporting and nonmusical guest)—This is Professor Jingleheim, who leads the quartet, you know. Sporting Guest (thinking to be highly complimentary)—Leads—eh—ah—by several lengths, eh—and the rest nowhere! What?—Punch.

Nothing is impossible to industry.—Periander of Corinth.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is correct daily:

COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	80
DREAMERY BUTTER.	82 94
EGGS, per dozen.	22
CHICKENS, spring, lb. dressed.	18
NEW CABBAGE, per head.	8-10
LETTUCE, per lb.	18
ONIONS, per pack.	40
POTATOES, per bushel.	90

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	22 25
EGGS, per dozen.	20
CHICKENS, live, per lb.	8 10
CHICKENS, spring, dressed.	18
CHICKENS, dressed.	10
POTATOES, per bushel.	40
LIVE PORK.	40
DRESSED PORK.	04

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

WHEAT.	85
OATS.	32
CORN.	50

Following are the selling prices.

HAY, baled, per hundred.	65
STRAW, per hundred.	60
8 1/2 c. corn, per bushel.	75
OATS, per bushel.	40
CORN.	50
HAY, loose, per ton.	85 00

TO OBTAIN A COLD IN ONE DAY, Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Rubber Gloves.

We have another assortment of those good Rubber Gloves at 49c per pair. Every pair guaranteed.

See Our Valentines.

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS.

12 E. Main St.



CRYSTAL RIDGE POULTRY FARM

Now our new plant is all completed and everything is in operation and now ready to supply you with the best strain of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons in the land, and the S. C. Brown Leghorns. Our stock is all standard bred. Our breeding pens score from 84 to 92% points. We also have a fine lot of Cockerels and Pullets on hand for sale. We guarantee every order to give satisfaction. Eggs for hatching at \$3.00 a setting. Every day is cordially invited to call and see us. Address.

J. J. BOWERS, Massillon, Stark County, Ohio. Telephone Farmers 4 on 091

Your Money Buys More Shoes at

Zintsmaster's Clearance Sale

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

Ladies' Patent Colt, Goodyear Welt Bluchers, \$3 50 grade, E. P. Reed & Co., This Sale. \$2.95

Ladies' \$1.50 Warm Lined Shoes, Sale Price. \$1.19

Child's Rubbers, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, This Sale. 18c

One lot Misses' Kangaroo Calf School Shoes, \$1.25 grade, This Sale. 98c

Men's \$3 00 and \$3.50 Patent Colt Dress Shoes, winter weight sole, This Sale. \$2.69

EDWARD ZINTSMASER,

GOOD SHOES.

6 East Main St.

HURRY. HURRY. HURRY.

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

THE H. A. BLOOMBERG CO.

Going With a Rush.

Nothing held back. It all must go. Like a whirlwind the news of this Great Forced Sale of Clothing and Shoes sweeps throughout the county. If you're here you make money. If you're anywhere else you're a loser. Only 9 more days. Come and see how things are going.

Men's Suits. Thousands of Suits and Overcoats, broad shoulders, close fitting collars; Regular retail price \$12.50. \$5.12 Men's and Young Men's \$8.50 suits in fancy and neat mixtures. \$3.60 About 483 Dress Suits of the highest grade, in fancy and plain patterns, sold by retailers here for \$16 up to \$18. \$10.48 Another big lot of as good Suits as are manufactured today, clean cut. Just fit for the nice dresser, and worth \$20. Important—These suits will go fast. \$12.83	Big Boys' Suits. 621 Youths' Suits, sizes 15 to 20, any style you want, all worth \$13.50, cut to. \$6.47 Boys' fine \$15 Astrachan Overcoats, sizes 17 to 20. \$5.69 Boys' medium light colored Overcoats, heavy weights and worth all of \$10. Cut to. \$3.89 Big Boys' \$7 Suits, ages 17 to 20, all styles of cloth. \$3.99	Men's Furnishings. Men's 25c Police Suspenders. 16c Cut to. WORK SHIRTS—One yard long, heavy material, in black and white stripes, blue and white polka dot, plain black sateen, and heavy domed flannel work shirts, they sold at 50c. Cut to. 39c 50c Men's Caps, some fur trimmed, all with slide bands; all wool. 39c cut to. Red or blue handkerchiefs, 10c values. Cut to. 3c Men's waterproof and windproof blanket lined Duck Coats, worth \$1.50. Cut to. 89c Men's Overalls. 50c blue Overalls, apron or without. Cut to. 39c 50c blue Overshirts. 39c Cut to. Linen Collar Sale. Always sold at 15c or 2 for 25c, any style, any size, 4 ply Linen. 10c Collars, cut to. Men's 50c heavy Jersey Shirts. 35c cut to. Men's \$1.00 Knit Jackets, cut to. 69c Men's \$2.00 all wool Sweaters. \$1 cut to. Men's 25c fancy Half Hose, 15c cut to. Men's \$1.50 all wool Underwear, cut to. 89c	Children's Knee Pants. Regular 39c grade, 15c cut to. Regular 50c all wool Knee Pants, cut to. 38c Children's Stocking Caps. 45c Stocking Caps, all colors and patterns, cut to. 19c Ladies' Furnishings. 25c Ladies' Golf Gloves, cut to. 12c 15c Ladies' all wool Mittens in all colors, cut to. 5c 10c Children's Mittens, 3c cut to. 50c Golf or Suede Gloves, any shade or color, cut to. 39c Ladies' 25c all wool Fascina- 15c tors, all colors, cut to. \$1.00 fancy knit extra size 39c Fascinators, cut to. 500 Ladies' Undervests, the 15c grade, cut to. 8c Misses' fast black, fine quality 5c open work Hose, cut to. 25c fast black Stockings for Children, cut to. 13c cut to. Ladies' fancy Hose in tan and silk embroidered effects, cut to 11c Misses' Union Suits, 19c Cut to. 10c Honey Comb Towels. 3c Cut to. 15c Linen Towels, colored borders, cut to. 8c	Boots, Shoes, Rubbers. Children's first quality Rubbers, sizes 6 to 10, always sold at 30c. 19c Cut to. Ball band brand Felts and Overs, sold at \$2.00, \$1.79 Cut to. Ladies' High Grade Rubbers, sold for 50c, 35c Cut to. Men's first grade Rubber Boot, sold for \$3.50, \$2.50 Cut to. Children's Rubber Boots, sold at \$1.25, 93c Cut to. Women's Storm Alaskas, sold at 75c. 45c Cut to. Children's Vici Kid Shoes, sizes 2 to 5, 29c cut to. Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, patent tip, sold for 2.00, \$1.09 Cut to. Women's Felt Top Warm Lined Lace Shoes that sold for \$1.25, 83c Cut to. Ladies' Ideal Kid Shoes, handturned soles and worth \$4., \$2.89 Cut to. Women's heavy Goat Skin Shoes, heavy soles, and worth \$2, \$1.29 Cut to. Men's Veal Calf Work Shoes, Cut to. \$1.19 Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, worth \$3.00, \$1.98 Cut to.
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Railroad Fare Paid with Purchases that Amount to \$20.00.

THE H. A. BLOOMBERG CO.,

14 West Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.